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**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

Hitler Conciliates the World

Reich Demands Right to Live

Defiance on Arms Is Withheld

Roosevelt's Plea Is Approved

Nations See Tension as Eased

CHANCELLOR HITLER of Germany delivers his eagerly awaited address before the Reichstag, and Washington State Department officials pronounce it "encouragingly conciliatory." Thus a critical moment in the peace of the nations appears to be safely passed. There can be little doubt that President Roosevelt's world appeal for disarmament and a new nonaggression pact, with its plain warning to noncooperating nations, tempers the Chancellor's utterances. Instead of a fiery reiteration of Germany's recently announced policy of rearming, he attacks the Versailles Treaty and pleads for political and economic equality for his country as a moral, legal and sensible right. "This generation," he declares, "has suffered too much from the insanity of our times to intend to visit the same upon others"—And this sounds like a pledge to keep the peace.

¶ Chancellor Hitler vigorously defends the Nazi storm troops and Steel Helmets, consisting of 1,500,000 men, against the Disarmament Conference's charge of being soldiers. These are non-military bodies organized to fight the Communist danger, he declares. He pictures the "German revolution" as accomplishing three things: preventing Germany's overthrow by the Communists, leading millions of unemployed back to productive labor, and reestablishing the stable authority of government. He castigates the Versailles Treaty and demands for the German people "the right to live." He wants the treaty arrangement supplanted by a better one—But the German Government will not of its own accord bring about a break.

¶ Britain responds favorably and almost fervently to President Roosevelt's message. It is grateful for his emphasizing of the fact that an overwhelming majority of the nations want peace. Prime Minister MacDonald, at a Pilgrims' Society dinner, sees America launching under full sail on new waters. He wants such an Anglo-American relation that "we can quarrel, dispute and disagree, yet when that phase is over the trust and confidence which we have in each other would remain absolutely unimpaired." If four or five leading nations could come into an understanding like that—Well, they alone could set and keep the world on a happy course.

¶ France views the United States as finally admitting that it can no longer get along without the full cooperation of Europe. The world message is accorded historical significance. The press expresses appreciation of the sympathy for French apprehensions and for the French thesis that disarmament must be by stages and not accompanied by the rearming of Germany. But disappointment is registered because of no mention of renunciation of freedom to trade with an aggressor nation. Herriot felt that Roosevelt agreed to this—France wants to see it put into words.

¶ Germany's newspapers make interesting interpretations of the demands in the Roosevelt world message. The Frankfurter Zeitung says it is the first attempt to apply the Kellogg pact to a concrete case and that it is directed against the invoking of treaty sanctions upon Germany. The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung holds that the proposed steps toward disarmament can amount to nothing. It says the message does not give real recognition to Germany's military equality nor clearly underline Germany's lack of military security—It doesn't give equal rights to conquered and conquerors.

¶ Italy declares Roosevelt's initiative to achieve world peace must be embraced or serious consequences will follow. The Government will exert itself with Germany and other nations to secure prompt acceptance for the American proposals. Officials see the general plan as extending the scope and effect of the pact which Premier Mussolini submitted and which Italy wishes to enter into with Britain, France and Germany. With both propositions accepted and in force Mussolini's Government sees its great goal accomplished—Europe in a long period of peace and economic stability.

¶ World tension is undoubtedly lessened appreciably by the statements of two leaders in two days. From many capitals come agreeable responses to the message that went to 54 nations from Washington. There will be sharp criticism of many statements in Herr Hitler's address, but the reaction while his words are still echoing is that he has met the world's hope and taken up for Germany a conciliatory and cooperative attitude on the arms and economic questions instead of a defiant one. Thus the nations find themselves much better off than before—They have spoken with a voice of unity and gained a framework upon which unity can crystallize into an enduring thing.

Drys Announce Who Are NOT Behind Them

NOTING that the wet delegates to the Massachusetts Ratification Convention June 13 announced their program and backers in a press notice, I ask permission to say who the dry delegates have NOT got behind them.

They have not got the Republican or Democratic machines. Politically they stand alone and unaided.

They have not got the underworlds behind them. These are wet.

They have not got the liquor interests behind them. These are behind the wets.

They have not got high finance, high finance being more and more behind the wets, because prohibition, according to the press, by breaking up party solidarity, interferes with the control of legislatures and Congress by high finance.

The drys HAVE behind them those who, still able to use their heads rather than headlines, know that neither prosperity nor good government can come to a nation by going on a spree.

MRS. WILLIAM TILTON,
Woman's National Committee for Education Against Alcoholism.

Settle Currency, Urge Exporters Of 45 Countries

Meeting at Paris Advises World Conclave to Lift Money Restrictions

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Concerted action by all governments to stabilize currencies is the first necessary step toward world economic recovery, the International Exchange Congress concluded at its recent meeting here.

Delegates from 45 countries, principally exporters, approved a resolution recommending to the World Economic and Monetary Conference, which is to meet in London, June 12, progressive stabilization and the suppression of all currency restrictions on commercial payments.

An international committee to determine the best means of promoting this action was set up by the congress, which was held under the auspices of the French Union of Exporting Industries.

A universal tariff truce, extending not only to all direct tariff measures but in indirect currency and quota restrictions, was also recommended to the World Economic Conference.

The first condition of a general recovery of trade, says the recommendation, implies the adoption of a common standard of values; this can only be found in the return of all nations to the gold standard, which can only be realized through stabilizing national currencies. It advocated immediate international measures to check tariff increases which are multiplying and which threaten to erect new barriers to commerce between nations.

The principal task of the delegates was the elaboration of a "common doctrine of exporters and importers." This doctrine includes the following important recommendations:

Abolition of unilateral quotas and progressive suppression of existing quota restrictions without a corresponding increase in respective duties, the necessity for which should not be assumed.

The development of treaties between governments or of agreements between similar industries of different countries, in view of a reciprocal and simultaneous lowering of tariffs.

Abandoning of indirect practices which under the pretense of administrative measures, constitute in fact a disguised form of protectionism.

International organization for the protection of designs and patterns even without the formality of previous deposit.

Maintenance of the most-favored-nation clause with the following exceptions: its limitation to certain tariff items by the application of reciprocity; its suppression in the case of open international tariff agreements calling for a reciprocal lowering in the form of import tariffs.

The International Committee of Exchanges set up by the congress will cooperate with the International Chamber of Commerce in an effort to bring about universal acceptance by all nations of this program, and thus, in the opinion of the congress, lay the foundations for a certain return of international trade.

Canada to Reshuffle Seats in Parliament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, May 17—The redistribution bill will be disposed of at the present session of Parliament, Premier R. B. Bennett announced yesterday, thus prolonging the session for several days.

The redistribution of seats occurs decennially, following the taking of the census and invariably arouses accusations of gerrymandering from the party out of office.

A small committee on the House had been unable to iron out the differences and the opposition groups had threatened to fight the bill to the last ditch.

Mr. Bennett declared that under such circumstances group control, what was sometimes described as brute majority, might be necessary, thus suggesting that he might resort to "the closure" in order to terminate the controversy

Roosevelt Asks Tax Plan In Four Days of Congress To Finance Works Program

In Message on Public Works-Trade Control Bill Puts Problem of Raising $220,000,000 to Legislature or Will Do It Himself

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 17—President Roosevelt today asked Congress for power to start "a great cooperative movement throughout all industry" and to institute a huge "program of direct employment."

His request went to the national legislature in a special message sponsoring the $3,300,000,000 public works bill, which was simultaneously introduced in House and Senate.

Mr. Roosevelt said he would make no specific recommendation as to how the annual financing charges of the huge new projects—estimated at $220,000,000—could be met. He urged the House Ways and Means Committee to make tax recommendations "by the beginning of the coming week."

If a tax program were not ready in that four-day interval, Mr. Roosevelt tersely announced his intention to transmit to Congress "my own recommendations in the matter."

The Eighteenth Amendment was mentioned in Mr. Roosevelt's message. He asked that Congress permit reduction or elimination of the proposed new taxes "whenever the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment now pending before the States shall have been ratified and the repeal of the Volstead Act effected." He asserted that dry law repeal would reinstate preprohibition revenue laws which eliminate the "temporary reemployment taxes."

Power Measure Gives

The measure gives to the Chief Executive power only second to that granted in the recent omnibus financial legislation. He will have authority to institute vast public works and to segregate projects from the regular budget for the first time in American history into a supplementary budget which will be amortized separately.

In addition to that, a system is proposed for bringing a new set-up in the relationship of government to private industry. Big business will be authorized to join in voluntary agreements under trade associations with simultaneous relaxation of the anti-trust laws, presenting a picture similar to the big European cartels.

Much good-natured raillery is heard in the capital over the new "twin budget system." It is remarked that Mr. Hoover and Mr. Ogden L. Mills, his Secretary of the Treasury, always had poor success in efforts to balance their budget, while Mr. Roosevelt, with greater imagination, has at last found an infallible means of avoiding a deficit simply by bonding it! Of course the difference is all a matter of bookkeeping.

Tries New Approach

The Hoover-Mills régime lumped all expenses together and placed against them all the items of federal revenue—the time-honored system of budget keeping. With rapidly declining prices and falling off of business the budget thus managed never succeeded in balancing. There was always a deficit.

Now Mr. Roosevelt tries a new approach. He simply segregates all the non-recurring items and puts them into a separate category. It is a good deal like the man at the head of a family who decides to own his own

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Big Advance Seen In Minimum Wage Law Legislation

States Follow Roosevelt Urging in Behalf of Women and Minors

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 17—With the strong message of President Roosevelt advocating passage of minimum wage legislation "for the protection of the public interest," as an added impetus, the establishment of wage standards by law has gone forward to a remarkable degree in recent months, according to reports reaching the Department of Labor here.

Four state legislatures have passed minimum wage laws for women and minors within the last two months, according to information received. The Governors of three of these states, Utah, New York and New Hampshire, have signed the bills and they have become law, while the Governor of the fourth state, New Jersey, has yet to sign a bill passed by the Legislature of that State. All these laws are of the mandatory type providing fines and imprisonment for noncompliance.

In a number of other states the minimum wage question has been raised during recent weeks. In Ohio and Pennsylvania action is pending. In Massachusetts a bill has passed the House seeking to "put teeth" into the existing minimum wage law, to substitute fines and imprisonment as penalties for infractions instead of the publication of the employers' names that now prevails. A second bill has passed the House in that State providing that all goods produced under sub-standard conditions must be so labeled.

The women's bureau of the department has definite information to refute the argument that a minimum wage tends to become a maximum wage. In California, which has an active mandatory minimum wage, as many as 58 per cent of all women workers were earning $17 or more in September, 1931, 16 per cent were earning $16 to $16.99 and 27 per cent less than $16, the legal minimum.

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Things Present

In contemplating the recent extraordinary trend of governments toward a measure of dictatorship, Mr. Abbot has something to say in his "Watching the World Go By" about Mussolini as a prophet of this development. Editorial page.

The item in today's "Worth Knowing" feature on the inside back page is respectfully recommended to all clerks. More Ad-O-Grams back there, by the way.

Some clever ideas on dressing up food will be found in "Giving Food a Party Look" on the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page.

Your friend who is studying Spanish will find the English article and its Spanish translation helpful. Home Forum page.

And Things to Come

Tomorrow brings the fourth article in the "Law as It Affects Juveniles" series, the Young Folks' page, and an assortment of the best cartoons of the week.

Nanking's Envoy Arrives in Peiping To Discuss Truce

Plans for North China Government Acceptable to Japan Mooted

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, May 17—Gen. Hwang Fu, former Chinese Foreign Minister, has arrived in Peiping, with authority—it is said—to negotiate an armistice with the Japanese providing for a demilitarized zone between the Great Wall and the Lwan River under conditions similar to those of the Shanghai armistice a year ago.

The Japanese have informally agreed to withdraw their troops northward of the Great Wall and permit a Chinese administration of the buffer zone, if no troops are admitted. Gen. Hwang Fu is a graduate of a Japanese university and is expected to organize a new civilian government in North China which can cooperate with the Japanese and prevent further "punitive expeditions."

The Shanghai armistice agreement has worked with the utmost smoothness during the past year and the only doubt for a similar success northward lies in Nanking's uncertain control of several independent generals.

Most independent observers now agree that the Japanese do not desire to occupy Peiping and Tientsin, and prefer to settle friction in North China without further fighting. Nanking is believed to be similarly disposed, so the outcome may largely depend on the ability of the Chinese to unify their control.

Japanese Armies Push Deeper Into North China

TOKYO, May 17 (AP)—While President Roosevelt was pleading for pledges that troops would not cross the boundaries of another country, the Japanese army, already holding 3000 square miles of territory below the Great Wall in China, plowed deeper into that country.

Japanese reports said Kaiping, 70 miles northeast of Tientsin, was occupied today by the twenty-eighth infantry brigade of Maj.-Gen. Teizo Hiraga.

Chinese troops operating in that region of North China were said to be retreating through Tangshan, about five miles distant along the railroad toward Tientsin. Tangshan is the center of the British Kailan mining interests.

The Mother Church Announces Lecture

The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, announces a free lecture on Christian Science in the church edifice, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, on Thursday, May 18, at 7:45 p. m., to which the public is cordially invited.

The subject of the lecture will be "Christian Science: The Law of Divine Provision." The lecturer, Mr. Paul Stark Seeley, C. S. B., of Portland, Ore., is a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship.

Mortgage Act Held Void

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 17 (AP)—Minnesota's new mortgage moratorium act was held unconstitutional yesterday by District Judge Arthur W. Selover.

Bonus Army Shies At Forest Work; Fails to Adjourn

Full of Free Food, It Shows Reluctance to Accept President's Offer

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 17—A highly comfortable bonus army enjoying free food, free quarters and even free transportation to the city from its camp at Fort Hunt, Va., was today unsympathetic to White House suggestions that the men agree to abandon their life of ease on Monday and go to work in the reforestation camps at a dollar a day. As the second day of the "bonus convention" opened there were indications that leaders would experience considerable difficulty in securing passage of a resolution agreeing to evacuation of the camp on Monday. Such action by the convention was the condition on which the White House has agreed to extend the closing date of the camp from tomorrow to Monday.

Not only does the bonus army, now estimated to number roughly 2500 men, want to stay on in its camp indefinitely, but also it finds the suggestion of work in the reforestation camps at a dollar a day far from enticing. It had been the hope of Administration leaders that it would accept President Roosevelt's offer of preference in a special veterans' reforestation camp.

A committee of the army, after calling at the White House yesterday, reported to the convention in veiled innuendoes that some persons at the White House were seeking to get the men into the forest camps. The delegates caught the implication and a murmur of protest against "forced labor" went around the hall. Then Albert G. Sellers, member of the steering committee, jumped to the platform shouting bitter expletives against the reforestation plan. The applause which greeted his outburst left no doubt as to the feelings of the bonus army on the question of work.

Shortly thereafter the resolution to evacuate the camp on Monday was tabled. An effort will be made to secure its adoption today. The White House has not yet announced what course it intends to pursue if the resolution fails, but it is assumed that the camp will under no consideration be extended beyond Monday.

Despite their aversion to the opportunity for work offered by the President the temper of the bonus marchers has become most placid. Mrs. Roosevelt's visit yesterday showed them to be friendly and cheerful and at least for the present well-disposed to the Administration.

They gave Mrs. Roosevelt three good cheers and listened quietly to her short talk. A few in the back row started to raise a clamor for bonus payment but were quickly silenced by the leaders. They may be determined to hang on to government-provided comforts of their camp as long as possible but there is apparently nothing dangerous in their spirit.

Navy Heads Differ With Inquiry Board On Akron Disaster

WASHINGTON, May 17 (AP)—Differences between a naval board of inquiry and high navy officials over responsibility for the Akron disaster developed today after the board reported that "an error in judgment" by Commander Frank C. McCord "was a contributory cause."

The report, which was approved in substance by the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Claude A. Swanson, did not condemn the commander who lost his life in the disaster last April 4 along with 72 others.

The board held, however, that Commander McCord should not be "condemned" because the knowledge available to him the night of the disaster might have "pointed to his plan of action being justifiable."

In a separate statement, concurred in by Secretary Swanson, Admiral William V. Pratt, Chief of Naval Operations, held that "no reflection should attach" to the commanding officer.

Admiral Pratt contended that the report was not "consistent in that it placed a degree of blame on McCord in one place and in another section said that his actions at the time might have been justified."

Fewer Washlines Mark Upturn in Business

CHICAGO (AP)—Mr. Lloyd A. Peck, general manager of the Laundry Owners National Association, says:

"Housewives who did their own washing during the depression are now deserting the tubs and sending their washing to the laundry. There couldn't be a more reliable sign of improving conditions."

Roosevelt Not to Open Fair; Garner May Serve

WASHINGTON, May 17 (AP)—President Roosevelt decided yesterday it would be impossible for him to attend the opening of the world's fair at Chicago on May 27.

He asked Vice-President Garner to go in his place.

CHICAGO, May 17 (AP)—A Century of Progress exposition officials heard with disappointment word that President Roosevelt would be unable to attend the fair's opening May 27, but determined to follow their plans as scheduled in hope that Vice-President Garner would be present.

Hitler Supports World Peace In Conciliatory Exposition Of Objectives of New Reich

Europe's Hopes Restored by Roosevelt's Defense of World Peace

Message Acclaimed By British Premier

Italian, German and French Comments Favorable to Washington Policy

Chancellor Hitler's conciliatory statement of Germany's aims and President Roosevelt's support of international security have done much to restore Europe's confidence that a way out of its political and economic difficulties may be found.

Britain sees in the American message a proof of a new willingness to share in the burden of world affairs.

The German press finds a definite opening for an agreement on disarmament.

Italy considers the appeal a timely warning of the dangers threatening the peace of Europe.

France welcomes the evident turning of the United States from a policy of isolation.

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 17 — Those straightforward words from the White House, rekindling the peaceful aspirations of the nations, touch Europe with almost epic significance.

Hopes for disarmament were growing dim.

In high places there was talk of postponing the World Economic Conference.

More than one statesman assessed the tension throughout Europe as only comparable with the catastrophic 1914.

New Approach Made

Into this President Roosevelt's clear analysis of the situation placed the needed emphasis on the desire of the overwhelming majority of the nations for peace. His call for sweeping away petty obstacles and petty aims carries remarkable conviction. His demand for practical disarmament as proposed by Britain and for a pact of nonaggression are considered focal points from which the problem of world peace can be approached anew.

"America," Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald declared, "has boldly and openly cut her moorings and has launched herself under full sail with courage and with fine determination onto new waters. Henceforth America by her own declaration is to be indifferent to nothing that concerns the peace of the world."

Way Out of Deadlock

The complicated situation that was arising over the deadlock on disarmament, economics, German relations and a host of similar problems is viewed with a new sense of freedom as a result of President Roosevelt's declarations. It is pointed out that President Roosevelt even, in speaking to 54 nations at the Disarmament Conference, could not commit the United States to participate in armed action as a measure of preserving peace in Europe. But at the same time it is recognized that his definite declaration that no strong nation can refuse to join in concerted efforts for political and economic peace constitutes what is regarded here as practically tantamount to a new "American doctrine" ending isolation.

Thus, it is said, President Roosevelt has given form to the growing recognition on both sides of the Atlantic that the world is too small for individualistic policies. At the same time the statement is regarded as a ringing challenge to growing nationalism.

Anglo-American Coöperation

London interprets the American position as renewed evidence of willingness for Anglo-American cooperation, which is held to be one of the fundamental factors in international recovery. Mr. MacDonald in his speech to the Pilgrims in London declared, "The cardinal point in the policy of Great Britain is to get into active, not quiescent, cooperative relationship with the United States in everything relating to peace, world prosperity and human progress."

The Prime Minister, who, in commenting on President Roosevelt's speech, pointed out that British and American interests are not always similar, said he believed President Roosevelt joined with him in hope for a relationship which would permit these two nations to "quarrel, disagree and dispute, yet when that phase is over, the trust and confidence which we have in each other remains absolutely unimpaired."

Dealing with the peace of Europe Mr. MacDonald denied that England was unfriendly to Germany, referring to numerous concessions made to the Reich since 1924. At the same time he indicated that the present Germany must be judged not only by professions but by actions. The Roosevelt pronouncements are expected to have a deep effect upon Germany.

The economic position of Germany is playing its part in moderation as Dr. Hjalmar Schacht calls the Reich's creditors together to deal with a new crisis in the German financial position. It is believed this has brought home to the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Pledges Reich's Aid

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHANCELLOR HITLER

Offers to Give Up All Military Equipment If Other Nations Do

Disclaims Intention Of Any Invasions

Germany to Insist on Correction of Injustices of Versailles Treaty

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, May 17—Germany wants peace with all nations, but the present disparity of treatment granted to Germany cannot be tolerated, Chancellor Hitler declared today to an overcrowded Reichstag in which all members of the Government, representatives of German states, members of the diplomatic corps and many distinguished members of the general public assembled.

Attempts to threaten Germany will also be without effect for though Germany may be compelled to forgo certain rights, the Chancellor declared, that cannot remove injustices of the peace treaties and Germany will never relinquish its peace demands, so that all attempts to compel Germany through a majority vote will only lead to Germany's withdrawal from the Disarmament Conference. Should such methods continue, then a general economic and political catastrophe must follow.

Carefully reading his pronouncement in a Reichstag awed by the importance of the occasion, Chancellor Hitler traced present chaotic conditions back to the Versailles Peace Treaty which settlement, territorially and economically, was no settlement. "If Europe is to have peace then in the new order of political and economic understanding it is essential to realize that a nation of 65,000,000 cannot be deprived of its economic livelihood without others also being affected.

"The only result of reparations has been an artificial development of German exports to pay reparations, therefore our industry had to be rationalized and had to seek world markets. Consequently world economic conditions are what they are today. Despite all obstacles Germany has fulfilled its treaty obligations and because of that fulfillment we now have an international upheaval," the Chancellor said.

Resistance of Communism

In the new order, division of the world's states into victor and vanquished must disappear; Germany cannot be treated as a second-class nation but must receive equal status. A new war, the Chancellor emphatically declared, could not produce any improvement. In fact any new settlement by force could only make things worse, producing new sacrifices, new uncertainties and the spread of Communism.

War is the last thing Germany wants, the Chancellor added because Germany is anxious to settle the Communist danger once and for all, solve its social problems, especially unemployment and establish a stable government for present and future generations of Germans. He continued:

"Germany's demand for equal status is reasonable, moral and grounded in the peace treaties themselves, and the present unjust situation cannot remain for a great nation like Germany. Germany's demand has moral right on its side, for Germany is the most disarmed nation today." Then followed figures by which the Chancellor showed Germany not even possessed of armaments necessary for defense.

Classification of Effectives

Regarding the question of effectives, Herr Hitler repudiated the charge that National Socialist troopers were military effectives like the Reichswehr. Such organizations, he declared, are purely political, established for political propaganda against Communism and to fight distress. If the Geneva conference had its way then nothing remained but to classify policemen, firemen and the like also as military. The Chancellor also regarded this whole matter as a question of German internal politics.

Germany had fulfilled its disarmament obligations to the peace treaties, the Chancellor continued, and asked whether France could say the same regarding all its treaty obligations. Not France or its allies, but defenseless Germany, needed guarantees of security against their modern armaments—tanks, poison gases, airplanes, etc.

Germany is ready to disarm all its military forces if others do the same, Herr Hitler said, Germany sees in the English plan a possible solution of the disarmament problem, but Germany must receive equal treatment, disarming gradually as others disarm and Germany must have a five-year transition period in which to adjust things.

The Mussolini four-power pact and President Roosevelt's plan, especially the latter, the Chancellor regarded as significant since it recognizes that without a permanent settlement of disarmament, economic peace is impossible.

The Chancellor ended with an appeal to other states to seek to understand what had been the economic consequences upon Germany of the Versailles Treaty, for only then is international accord possible.

[The text of Herr Hitler's speech will be found on Page 2.]

Cheered by Hitler Talk, White House Looks for Action

First Steps Toward Disarmament at Geneva Expected Soon

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 17—With Chancellor Adolf Hitler's cordial acceptance of President Roosevelt's peace project capping a series of favorable responses from other powers, the White House is looking forward to the practical moves at Geneva which will carry into effect the first steps toward disarmament.

The German assurances are interpreted here as a break from out the ring of isolation which had been narrowing in on Herr Hitler. President Roosevelt, speaking for the nation which, of all the great powers, probably has the most latent sympathy with Germany, yesterday gave the Nazi leader the opportunity to reaccept two obligations which France and Britain had feared were about to be violated.

Chancellor Hitler takes the pledge against a rearmament campaign if the other nations follow by abolishing offensive weapons by a specified date, and he declares that Germany is ready to sign a non-aggression pact. Thus, in so far as this speech goes, the German leader reassures the world on the two main outstanding points.

His detailed assurances are welcomed with extreme gratification in the White House and State Department. The acceptance of the MacDonald plan, espousal of the Roosevelt pact of nonaggression, agreement for international control of the Nazi Storm Troopers and the German police, and the promise to forgo any demands for offensive weapons if other nations do the same, are all taken as enormously reassuring declarations.

Meanwhile reaction from other powers is equally interesting. In Great Britain, Italy, the neutral powers, the League of Nations, and many smaller capitals the response is enthusiastically approving.

While no official word came from Paris, and the early press dispatches from this morning's Paris newspapers expressed violet criticism, the Ad-

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University Women To Support Peace Plea of Roosevelt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 17—President Roosevelt's disarmament note struck a responsive chord among delegates to the American Association of University Women at the opening of their biennial convention here today.

Dr. Mary E. Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke College, as well as of the association, declared, "What the President is asking of the world, I am asking of the women of the nation."

Dr. Woolley, who served as America's only woman delegate to the Geneva Disarmament Conference, urged that the women support the request of the President, in case such request is made, for extended powers in the question of revision of war debts and international agreements.

"Both Mr. Hoover and President Roosevelt asked for the right to consult with other nations to the end that there may be a declaration of embargo on munitions and armaments," Dr. Woolley said. "I also ask that this be supported by every means we have, both as individuals and as members of a great association."

Problems Born of World War Must Be Solved, Hitler Says

Solution Must Be for Good of All Peoples, He Asserts —Political Pacification and Economic Salvation Depend on It

BERLIN, May 17 (AP)—Part of the text of Chancellor Adolf Hitler's speech before the Reichstag today follows:

In the name of the Reich's Government I requested Reichstag President Goering to convoke the German Reichstag in order to take a stand before this forum on questions which today stir not only our people but the entire world.

The problems, as you know, are of such grave importance that upon their happy solution depends not only political pacification but also the economic salvation of all.

If, in connection therewith, I express on behalf of the German Government a desire to withdraw their treatment from the sphere of all passion, I am so doing not in the last measure from the realization dominating all of us, that the crisis of our day has its deepest origins solely in those passions which, at the end of the war, beclouded the wisdom, insight and sense of justice of peoples.

For all problems now causing unrest are founded on the shortcomings of the peace treaty, which proved unable to clearly and sensibly solve the most important, and most decisive questions either for that time, or for all the future.

Demands Cause Unrest

Neither the national, nor economic nor even legal, affairs and demands of peoples have been settled by this treaty in a manner enabling them to endure for all kinds, before the criticism of common sense. It is therefore understandable that thought of revision not only is a constantly recurring circumstance accompanying the practical effects of the treaty but that revision was foreseen as necessary even by its authors hence it was legally embodied in the treaty provisions.

If I briefly dwell upon the problems which this treaty was supposed to solve, it is due to the fact that from shortcomings in these particulars there necessarily must follow the later situations from which the political and economic relationships of peoples have been suffering since then.

National problems are the following: Through many centuries the European states, and their border relations, arose from a conception based solely upon a mode of thinking that considered the states exclusively as entities. After victory of the national idea, and nationality principle, in the last century, these, owing to the disregard of new ideals by those nations arisen from other bases, became seeds of innumerable conflicts.

There couldn't, after the close of the World War, be any higher aim for genuine peace conference than to seek the new structure of a new organization of European states acting in full justice to this principle. The more definitely the national borders, by means of this regulation, coincide with state borders, the more possibilities that future conflicts could be removed from world.

Basis for Real Peace

Yes, this territorial reshaping of Europe by taking into account the real boundaries of peoples would historically have constituted that solution which, with a view to the future, could possibly, both for victors and vanquished, have justified the blood sacrifices of the great war as not entirely made in vain because, through it, there would have been given the world basis for real peace.

As a matter of fact, however, partly from lack of knowledge, partly from passion and hatred, solutions were accepted which forever bear the germs for new conflicts in their lack of logic and their unfairness.

The following economic program lay before this conference for solution: the serious economic situation of Europe which is characterized by surplus populations in Europe's west; by poverty of the soil in these sections which lacked certain raw materials; by a high standard of living corresponding to the intelligence of its inhabitants to which they were used for long time, and by the peculiar economic development resulting therefrom.

If it was intended through this treaty to bring about the real pacification of Europe for a humanly estimable period, then it was necessary that, instead of reverting to barren dangerous conceptions like penance, punishment, reparations, et ceters, to heed the more fundamental realization that lack of the possibilities of existence always have been and always will be a source for conflicts between peoples.

Instead of preaching the thought of destruction, it was necessary, by careful planning, to bring about a new arrangement of international political economic relations so as in the best possible manner to meet the justified necessities of the existence of individual peoples.

It is not wise to rob peoples of the economic possibilities of existence without taking into account that human beings, dependent on them now, as before, exist as a factor in demanding the right to live.

Absurdity of Reparations

The idea of rendering useful service to other peoples by destroying economically a people of 65,000,000 is so absurd that nobody can dare today openly expouse it.

Much more absurd, however, was it to try to effect this destruction by methods which, according to the natural law of cause and effect, sooner or later had necessarily to lead the victors into the same catastrophe. Memory of reparations, and their execution, will sometime in the future be a subject taught at schools as an example of how passions may injure international welfare.

As a matter of fact, the reparations policy could only produce the following results: If money payments were demanded, the natural outcome would be an abnormal development of German exports. For these enormous amounts could only be paid out of current earnings, meaning nothing else but that the world used Germany's economic system as an international exporting business whose net profits, as reparations payments, bore no proportion to the damage inflicted upon it.

Losing the Golden Egg

The creditors' own export trade in an effort to avert such results through limiting German exports by granting credits to enable payments to be made, was no less shortsighted, and, therefore doomed to fail in the end, for the conversion of political into private obligations led to a service of interest on the debt whose fulfillment was bound to produce the same results.

The worst, however, was that, through this forced exporting at all cost, the development of the domestic business life of nations was artificially choked and finally stopped; that the struggle for world markets led to continuous underbidding and exaggerated methods of rationalization; then, so soon as markets became gradually saturated, the crisis assumed its severest form.

Our army of millions of unemployed is the latest phase of this development brought about by unreasoning passions. If it was contemplated to limit reparation obligatons to deliveries in kind, however, then this necessarily had to lead to serious damage of domestic production of more fortunate nations. Payment in kind in such absurdly high sums of billions is inconceivable without menacing the postion of a nation's individual productions.

It is the fault of the Versailles Treaty to have inaugurated a period in which arithmetical acrobatics are of economic sanity.

Germany filled these obligations with really suicidal fidelity despite their inherent irrationality and easily foreseen consequences. The international economic crisis is indisputable evidence for the correctness of this assertion.

The problem of the restoration of an international sense of justice has been no less obscured by the Treaty of Versailles.

Resents Brand of Guilt

For in order to motivate this edict in its entirety, Germany had to be branded as guilty for the World War against the holiest conviction of the German nation and its governments. This was the procedure that, as an example for the future, and applied to the past, teaches in the simplest way, once and for all, that in the origin of human conflicts and wars, the vanquished is the guilty one because the conqueror, thanks to victory, possesses the possibility of incorporating this conclusion as an introduction to its peace treaty.

This treatment of Germany has terrific significance because it furnished immediately ground for changing the power situation as the end of the war into a permanent legal standard. The conception of victor and vanquished thereby became the foundation of a new legal social order.

Relegating a great nation to second rank was proclaimed at the moment that the League of Nations was receiving its baptism. This wrong could not give world peace. Disarmament of the vanquished rendering them powerless—unprecedented in European history,—was still less calculated to allay the general danger and possibilities of conflict. It led to nothing but everlasting threats, demands and sanctions which, as continuous sources of unrest and uncertainty, threaten to become the grave of the whole world of economy.

When Folly Swallows Reason

When, in the life of nations, all considerations of risk in given actions are abandoned, folly only too easily prevails over reason. The League of Nations, however, has been unable to extend any real efficacious help to the weak and disarmed. Treaties intended to serve the peace of nations have intrinsic sense only if based on true sincere equality.

Herein, precisely, lie the chief causes for the ferment dominating the world for years. That problems on hand today, however, be given a sane, final solution is in the interests of all concerned.

No new European war could replace the present unsatisfactory conditions by something better. On the contrary, neither politically nor economically could application of any kind of violence in Europe produce a more favorable situation than that existing today.

Even decisive success of a new European solution by force would only increase the disturbance of the European balance of power, thereby planting the germ for new conflicts and entanglements later. New wars, new sacrifices, new uncertainties, new economic distress would result. Eruption of such insanity without end, however, would lead to the collapse of the present order of society in states. A Europe sinking into communistic chaos would invoke a crisis in the world's development of unpredictable proportions and length.

It is the earnest wish of the Nationalist Government to prevent such unpeaceful development by its sincere, active coöperation. That, after all, is the meaning of the political change wrought in Germany.

The three viewpoints which dominate our revolution nowise run counter to the interests of the rest of the world: Firstly, prevention of the threatening Communist upheaval and construction of a peoples' state in which classes and calling are united, a state founded upon the conception of property as the basis of our culture; secondly, solution of the most pressing social problems by bringing the army of millions of pitiful unemployed into production useful to all; thirdly, reëstablishment of stable authority and state leadership which, borne by the confidence and will of the nation at last, again makes this great people capable of concluding treaties with the world.

Respect All Peoples

If at this moment I speak consciously as a German National Socialist, it is to announce in the name of the National Government and the entire national resurgence that especially we, and young Germany, are animated by deepest understanding, similar feelings, similar views, similar claims to existence of other peoples. The generation of this young Germany, which in its life hitherto only came to know the distress, misery and woe of its own people, has suffered too tremendously under the madness to intend to inflict the same upon others.

Our nationalism is a principle that binds us universally as Weltanschauung. While we cling with boundless love and faith to our own people, we respect the national rights of other nations out of the same feeling, and it is our heartfelt desire to live with them in peace and friendship.

Therefore, the idea of "Germanization" is unknown to us. The spirit and mentality of the past century which believed one could probably make Germans of Poles and French is exactly and, in the same measure, as foreign to us as we passionately oppose every contrary attempt upon us.

We regard European nations around us as established facts. Frenchmen, Poles and others are our neighbors and we know from history no imaginable procedure can change that which is.

It would have been a boon for the world had Versailles given these realities due consideration also in respect to Germany, because the aim of a lasting treaty should be not to inflict new wounds, nor to keep existing ones raw, but to heal them. With a considerate handling of European problems, solution in the east could have been found which would have met Poland's understandable claims just the same as Germany's natural rights.

Versailles failed to find this solution. Nevertheless, no German Government will, of its own volition, break an agreement that cannot be abrogated except by substituting a better one. However, this acknowledgment of the legal character of such a treaty can only be a general one. Not only the victor has claims to rights granted there, but also the vanquished. Right to demand revision of this treaty, however, is founded in the treaty itself.

As the motif and measure of its demand, Germany desires nothing except the expe nces thus far attained and the undeniable findings of logical critical reason. Experiences gathered during the past 14 years are indubitable both politically and economically.

The misery of peoples was not alleviated, but has been increased. The deepest roots of this misery, however, lie in tearing the world apart into victors and vanquishd as the intended eternal basis for all treaties, and every coming order. This definition finds the worst expression in the enforced defencelessness of one part of the nations compared with exaggerated armaments of others.

If for years Germany increasingly demanded disarmament for all nations, then it was for the following reasons: Firstly, because a demand for an equality that finds actual expression is a demand based on morals, justice, reason, a demand recognized in peace treaties themselves and fulfillment of which was inextricably bound up with demands for German disarmament as precursor to world disarmament.

Secondly, because vice versa, the disqualification of a great people cannot historically be maintained until eternity, but must sometime end. How long does one believe injustice can be meted out to such a great nation? What does momentary advantage mean compared with the duration of centuries of development?

The German people will remain as the French and—as historical development has taught—Polish. What are, and what do, successes of the temporary suppression of a nation of 65,000,000 mean in the face of the impact of these indisputable facts.

No state can have better understanding for the newly created young European nationalities and their life needs, than the Germany arisen from a similarly motivated national revolution.

Germany wants nothing she is not ready to concede to others. Germany today claims real equality respecting the disarmament of others because she has a moral right there to through her own fulfillment of treaties.

For Germany has disarmed—under severest international control. Six million rifles and carbines were surrendered or destroyed. Destroyed were 59 tanks besides 130,000 machine guns, 243,000 rifle barrels, 91,000 guns, mine throwers, gun barrels, 28,000 gun carriages,. 38,750,00 shells, 49,000,000 rifle cartridges, 37,000,000 kilograms of powder.

Barracks and factories were pulled down, railway freighting platforms demolished, the Rhineland demilitarized, German fortresses razed, fortifications blown up. Our ships surrendered, airplanes were destroyed, coastal defenses dimantled. Our defense system abandoned thereby and our training of reserves prevented. Even the most necessary arms for defense were denied to the small professional army left us.

When today, in face of these montrous incontrovertible facts, attempt is made under paltry pretexts and evasions to make it seem as though Germany somehow hadn't lived up to treaty—yes, even armed up—then I here and now must reject such attempt as untrue. No less untrue are asservations that Germany possibly did not live up to obligations of the treaty from the standpoint of personnel.

Main Points in Hitler Speech

By the Associated Press

"It is not wise to rob people of their economic means of existence without taking into account their right to live," Chancellor Hitler told the Reichstag.

"The idea of rendering service to other peoples by destroying economically a people of 65,000,000 is so absurd that nobody can dare openly to espouse it."

"Germany has fulfilled its reparations obligations," the Chancellor said, "with a fidelity that was truly suicidal."

"It is the most solemn wish of the National Government," Herr Hitler asserted, "to prevent Europe going under in communistic chaos."

The Chancellor said that the purpose of the National Socialist revolution was threefold: first, to prevent a Communist overthrow; second, to give employment to millions of workless; third, to reëstablish stable government.

"We and this young Germany," he said, referring to this threefold purpose, "are animated by the deepest understanding for similar feelings and attitudes by other peoples."

"This generation suffered too much from the insanity of our times to intend to visit the same upon others."

"The Versailles Treaty is no solution" for existing European troubles, the Chancellor declared, "nevertheless no German Government will of its own accord bring about a break of the arrangement, which cannot be removed without being supplanted by a better one."

The Chancellor announced Germany demands the disarmament of other nations because equality in armaments is moral, legal and sensible.

"Germany wants nothing it is not ready to give to others."

"It is untrue that the storm troopers of the Nazi Party stand in any relation to the Reichswehr and that they constitute militarily trained units or army reserves."

The purpose of both the National Socialist Storm Troops and the Steel Helmets, the Nazi chief declared, was to protect Germany from Communism.

"The danger of Communism other nations cannot measure."

"What concrete safeguards does France demand beyond the international obligations already assumed?" the Chancellor asked. "What safeguards is Germany to have?"

"Germany is ready at any time to assume further obligations of an international nature provided other nations also are ready."

"Germany would dissolve its entire military establishment and destroy what little armaments are left if neighboring countries did likewise."

Lasting economic reconstruction is unthinkable, Herr Hitler announced, without solution of the disarmament problem.

General Electric

NEW YORK, May 17 (AP)—General Electric Company announces that its employees security corporation bonds sold under all new issues will bear 5 per cent interest, the additional 2 per cent heretofore paid by the company being contingent upon earnings. Redemptions for cash will be limited to 10 per cent of the total holdings each year. Bonds of the security corporation now outstanding will not be affected. Their total on Dec. 31 was $34,000,000.

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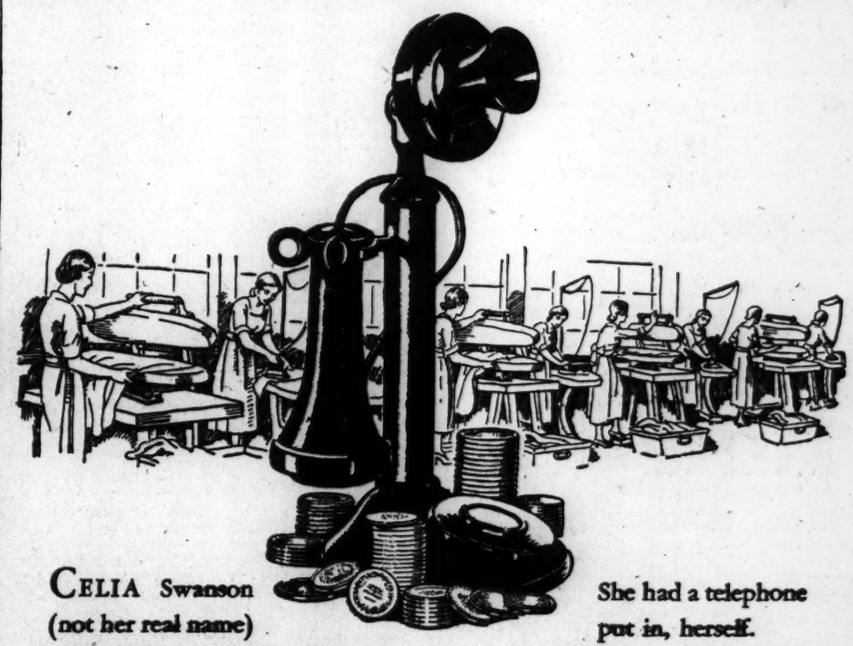
Back of Union Park St. Cathedral (between Harrison Ave. and Albany St.)

When a TELEPHONE paid Compound Interest



CELIA Swanson (not her real name) did part-time work in a laundry. When there was work, the laundry called—not Celia, whose family had no telephone—but the people next door, who would tell her.

One day, something went wrong. The laundry telephoned, but Celia was not told. Whether the people forgot, or were busy with their own affairs, or just didn't bother, nobody knew. But Celia lost two weeks' work.

That decided her. She couldn't afford to lose any jobs. She had a telephone put in, herself.

In a week, the laundry called. This time the summons came direct, and Celia went to work the next morning. The telephone was paying interest.

This job proved permanent. Moreover, within another week Celia got her sister a job, too.

The telephone had paid compound interest.

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State Club Women Are Urged to Have Faith in Education

Strengthen Your Public Schools, Proposed as Slogan for Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., May 17—Faith in education was the keynote of the address given today before the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, in session at the New Ocean House, by Mrs. Fred L. Pigeon, Boston school committee woman and chairman of education for the General Federation of Women's Clubs. "Strengthen your public schools," is the slogan proposed for the coming year.

The federation went on record indorsing President Roosevelt's peace message to the world yesterday.

Recalling former periods of economic stress, she noted that they frequently brought renewed faith in education, as in the days of Horace Mann, secretary of the newly formed department of education of the Commonwealth in 1837.

"Shall we then in our present economic stress allow our standard of education to rise or fall with the stock market?" challenged Mrs. Pigeon. "I am not a propagandist," she continued, "but one of the needs of the hour, in my opinion, is that the subject of finance be divorced from the subject of education."

As a solution to the problem of thousands of young men and women graduating from high school each June, eager to enter the business world or to continue their studies, Mrs. Pigeon makes two emergency suggestions: First, that a definite status should be given to post-graduates in the high schools; second, that the most populous centers organize emergency junior colleges.

Two resolutions supporting the Pact of Paris were introduced by Miss Helena B. Shipman of Boston, chairman of international relations: the one indorsing control of the export of arms and munitions, the other approving the stand of the Government on the American doctrine of non-recognition of acts contrary to the Pact of Paris.

That people are turning to amateur dramatics for recreation these days was the opinion of Mrs. Charles E. P. Thompson of New Bedford, chairman of literature and drama. She announced as an outstanding achievement the play-writing contest sponsored by Old Colony Woman's Club of South Weymouth, with awards to Mrs. Alice Chaplin of South Weymouth and to Arrola Bush Cole of Danvers.

Mrs. George F. Schroeder of Needham, chairman of music, advocated home groups of music as a means of unifying home life. Stressing the constructive use of leisure, Mrs. Norman H. Hastings of West Roxbury, chairman of the American Home division, urged the study of family finance as a useful leisure occupation.

Speaking for the public welfare department of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. Carl W. Ellig Jr. of Onset appealed to the club women for immediate action in arousing public consciousness to the need of increased out-of-door recreation for the youth leaving school and college.

Good works of the 391 clubs of the State, estimated in aggregate by Mrs. Frank P. Bennett, state president, total $104,616 for the current year.

The chief speaker Tuesday, Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, challenged the women and the men to stand shoulder to shoulder. "It's not up to the women alone," she declared, "it's up to the women and the men to see that our glorious country comes into its proper heritage."

Dr. Hibben Called One of Leaders Of Idealism in America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., May 17—Dr. John Grier Hibben, internationally known author and educator, and president-emeritus of Princeton University, who was fatally injured yesterday in an automobile crash near Woodbridge, N. J., was recognized as one of the leaders of idealism in America.

Succeeding Woodrow Wilson as head of the university in 1912, Dr. Hibben retired last year after having, among other things, introduced the four-course plan of study and independent research for members of the senior and junior classes, a forward step characterized as one of the greatest in modern education.

Mrs. Hibben, the only other occupant of the automobile when it collided with a beer truck yesterday, was seriously injured, as also was the driver of the truck. Dr. Hibben was driving at the time of the mishap, the exact cause of which has not been determined, although eyewitnesses assert that just before the crash the Hibben car suddenly swerved from the New York bound lane into the path of the west-bound traffic.

Dr. Hibben born April 19, 1861, at Peoria, Ill., was graduated from Princeton in 1882, later receiving his master's degree and the degree of doctor of philosophy. From 1883 to 1886 he studied at the Princeton Theological Seminary and then took a post graduate course at the University of Berlin. After being ordained as a Presbyterian minister in 1887 he served as pastor at Chambersburg, Penna., then accepted an appointment as instructor in logic at Princeton. In 1894 he was made assistant professor in psychology and Biblical instruction and three years later was promoted to a full professorship, in which capacity he continued until taking the university presidency in 1912.

During his administration Dr. Hibben insisted upon a limited enrollment, but saw a natural increase from 1200 to 2200, and a doubling of the physical equipment. During the World War he served as a member of the Advisory Board of the American Defense Society, and of the advisory commissions of the National Security League, Naval League of the United States, and the United States Junior Naval Reserve. He also was a member of the executive committee of the League to Enforce Peace and in 1919 was made an officer of the Legion of Honor in France.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature; moderate easterly winds shifting to westerly Thursday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Thursday; little change in temperature.

Maine: Fair tonight and Thursday; probably light frosts in exposed places tonight; warmer Thursday in interior.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair tonight and Thursday; probbaly light frosts tonight; warmer Thursday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northeast winds shifting to southeast or south Thursday and fair weather tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	56	58	Montreal	54	60
Bismarck	50	82	Nantucket	54	58
Boston	55	68	New Orleans	78	88
Buffalo	50	58	New York	58	60
Calgary	30	58	Norfolk, Va.	60	84
Charleston	76	86	North Platte	54	82
Chicago	60	64	Philadelphia	56	60
Cincinnati	54	72	Phoenix, Ariz.	62	92
Denver	50	74	Pittsburgh	54	68
Eastport, Me.	48	58	Portland, Me.	56	64
Hatteras	64	80	Raleigh	52	92
Honolulu, T.H. 7p.m., May 16	72	..	St. Paul	58	78
Helena, Mont.	38	60	Salt Lake City	50	70
Huron, S. D.	58	66	San Francisco	52	58
Jacksonville	76	90	SantaFe, N.M.	42	72
Kansas City	64	82	Seattle	50	58
Key West	78	86	Tampa	72	76
Los Angeles	54	66	Washington	56	76
Memphis	66	76	Wichita, Kan.	64	86
Miami, Fla.	80	84	Williston, N.D.	48	76

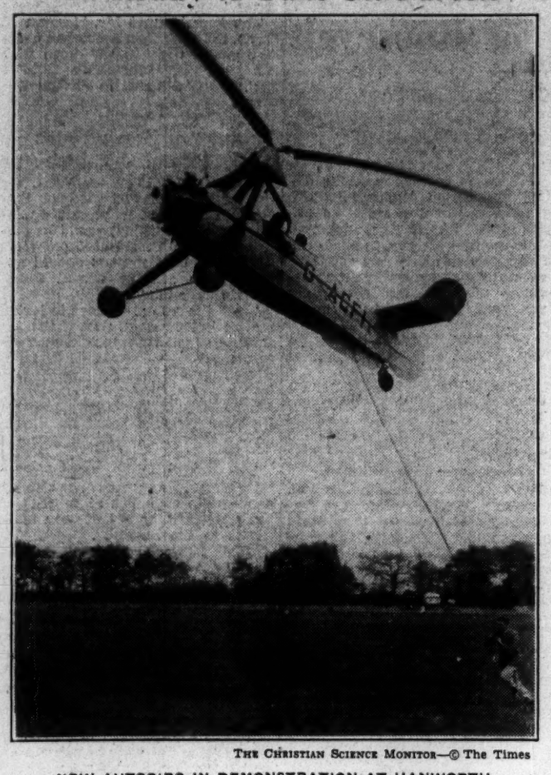
A—9 a. m., May 17.
B—Maximum May 18.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 7:02 p. m. Thursday 8:24 a. m.
Height of tides 8.7 feet, 8.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:29 p. m.

All Ready to Take On Parcels



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"Pomp and Circumstance" ..... Elgar
"Calm Sea and Prosperous Voyage," Overture ..... Mendelssohn
Intermezzo, "Cavalleria Rusticana," ..... Mascagni
Irish Rhapsody ..... Herbert
"Peer Gynt" Suite ..... Grieg
"Oberon," Overture ..... Weber
"Rhaphody in Blue" ..... Gershwin
Piano solo, J. M. Sanromá
Bacchanale, "Samson and Delilah," ..... Saint-Saëns
"By the Beautiful Blue Danube," Waltz, ... Strauss
"Hands Across the Sea," International Fantasy ..... Sousa

Events Tonight

Bull Terrier Club of New England: Meeting, University Club, 40 Trinity Place, 8.

Women's City Club of Boston: Dinner, talk, "Gardens in Bloom," by Dr. Charles Edwards Park, 40 Beacon Street, 6:30.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Meeting, Club des Femmes de France, 8.

First in series of "Six Evenings With the Arts," benefit Robert Gould Shaw House Nursery School, 470 Commonwealth Avenue, 8.

Boston Displaymen's Club: Meeting, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 7:45.

Discussion Club: Dinner meeting, Hotel Statler, 6:30.

Harvard University: Concert by Harvard Musical Club, Paine Concert Hall, Music Building, Cambridge, 8:30. Open to public.

Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs: Annual meeting; evening session, Gov. Joseph B. Ely, speaker, New Ocean House, Swampscott, 7:45.

Theaters

Plymouth—"Alien Corn," 8:30.

Events Tomorrow

Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs: Final day of annual meeting, morning session at 10, New Ocean House, Swampscott.

Colonial Beacon Oil Company: Luncheon meeting, Hotel Statler, 12:30.

Children's Museum of Boston: Lectures, "Animals of the Jungle," 9 and "The Little Lady from Japan," 2; Science and Dramatic Club meetings, 3 and 4; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Miss Ethel Hutchinson, pianist, and Mr. George Millrood, violinist, Fenway Court, 2:45.

Houghton Mifflin Company: Luncheon, Hotel Statler, 12:30

French luncheon, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 1.

Opening of gardens with entertainment program for children, estates of Mrs. Endicott P. Saltonstall, Mrs. Richard M. Saltonstall, Mrs. George S. West, Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall and Mrs. Sewell H. Fessenden, benefit Children's Mission to children, Chestnut Hill, 2 to 6.

Boston University Women's Council: Final meeting of season, home of Mrs. Henry L. Harriman, Newton, afternoon.

Women's Republican Club: Final lecture on national and international problems by Mrs. Andrew J. George, 46 Beacon Street, 11.

Greater Boston Federation of Churches: Program of speeches with 38 countries represented, Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common, 12.

Theaters

Plymouth—"Alien Corn," 2:30.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days 9 to 5, except Mondays, when the Museum is closed. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries at 11 o'clock. Exhibition by the Saturday and summer drawing classes; Charlotte Beebe, Wilbour Collection of English Silver; woodcuts in chiaroscuro; engravings after Peter Bruegel; fifteenth century illustrated books.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court), the Fenway—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sathudays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11; other hours by appointment; music at 2:45. Open Sundays, 1 to 5; through July 30; admission free; music at 2. Closed on national holidays.

The Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Exhibition of drawings by Benjamin T. Stephenson, May 15-27. First showing in this country of sporting paintings acquired in England. Through June.

Fogg Art Museum, Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week days 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibition: Loan exhibition of modern sculpture by George Kolbe, Wilhelm Lehmbruck, Aristide Maillol, Gaston Lachaise, Charles Despiau, Jacob Epstein, Rodin, Degas, Daumier; water colors by John S. Sargent, primarily landscapes. Through June. Also German prints from the museum collection. Nineteenth century prints.

Child-Walker Gallery, 234 Beacon Street—Water colors and drawings by Katharine Hosmer Sturgis, May 15-20.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Tempera paintings by Walter E. Campbell and sculpture by Alice Balch Stone. Through May.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—Exhibition of books from the John Adams Library (Treasure Room), May 15-22; Boston Y. M. C. U. Camera Club picture display (Exhibition Room), May 16-28; school project exhibition (Children's Room), May 15-22.

J. F. Olsson Company Galleries, 43 Brattle Street, Cambridge—Exhibition of eachings by Mary J. Coulter, Jeannette A. Stewart, Carl Wingate, Philip Plaistridge and Frederic W. Gardiner.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Landscape and flower studies in water color, by Ethel M. Young. Through May 19.

Fine Arts Theater, Norway at Massachusetts Avenue—Oils and eachings by Morgan Dennis. Through May 20.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Water color drawings of birds, by Charles E. Heil.

Doll & Richards, 188 Newbury Street—General exhibition.

For further exhibitions see Monday's Monitor

Marconi's Wireless Telegraph

LONDON, May 17—Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company, Ltd., reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1933, net income of £74,735 after charges, depreciation, etc., compared with £60,007 in 1931.

Perfect Control Is Claimed For Latest Autogiro

New Type Tested in London Hovers in Air for Receiving Messages

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Antics indulged in by a new type of autogiro at a demonstration at Hanworth airdrome near here included hovering in the air to collect parcels on a piece of string from ground observers. Señor de la Cierva, the Spanish inventor, put the machine through its paces carrying one passenger.

A normal runner can exceed the windmill plane's slowest speed. Roars of laughter greeted a grasshopper stunt, when the machine traveled across the airdrome gently touching the ground at intervals Another trick was to take off from between two tapes stretched six feet above the ground and 50 yards apart and alight again between them.

The take-off for a flight was made with a run of less than 10 yards and the machine landed as softly as a piece of fluff with no forward run at all.

Type C.30, as this model is called, does away with ailerons, elevators and rudder, control being effected by tilting the horizontal revolving blades of the rotor. The only other stabilizing surfaces are a fixed vertical fin at the tail and a fixed tail plane with up-turned ends. The only function of the rudder-bar is to steer the tail wheel when on the ground.

On the pillar, on which the revolving blades operate, is a lever with which the pilot tilts the rotors. Pulled backward or forward the nose of the plane rises or falls, pulled right or left the plane turns accordingly. Unlike the ordinary airplane, control and flying speed are independent so that the autogiro is as easy to control when flying dead slow as at its top speed of 100 miles an hour.

It is understood that the British Air Ministry has decided to order a large autogiro to carry four or five passengers, of this newest type.

Naturalists to Form Society for Sharing Out-of-Doors Lore

With the avowed purpose of turning persons to the out-of-doors as a means to gain real benefits from increased leisure, without added expense, a New England society of naturalists will be formed at a meeting in the Twentieth Century Club Friday evening at 7.

Preliminary work for establishment of this organization has been going on for some time under the direction of Mr. William Guild, a director of the Brookline Bird Club, a founder of the Boston Aquarium Club and amateur natural scientist. He has gathered about him a group of prominent naturalists who are interested in helping the public learn more about nature.

Dr. Kirtley Mather, professor of geology, Harvard University, will preside over the meeting. Professor Mather and Mr. Guild will tell the aims and general outlines of the society.

According to Mr. Guild, representatives from a number of leading educational and social organizations will be present. Delegates will be sent from such groups as the public schools of Boston, Newton, Watertown and Brookline, the Massachusetts Audubon Society, Boston University, Harvard University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Massachusetts Forest and Park Association, various state departments, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Y. M. C. U., Children's Museum of Boston, Ford Hall Forum, New England Botanical Society, Bond Astronomical Society, Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, private schools, various nature clubs, Massachusetts Parent-Teachers Association and churches.

Cooper Takes Over Maine Bank System

AUGUSTA, Maine, May 17 (AP)—Mr. Thomas A. Cooper of Augusta last night became Maine's new bank commissioner, charged with the responsibility of reorganizing the banking department and initiating an aggressive campaign to reopen closed banks.

When he named Mr. Cooper for the post seven days ago, Gov. Louis J. Brann declared "chain banking and holding company control" of banks in Maine would have to be "eliminated."

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Henry Ford
Dearborn, Mich.

May 15, 1933

Time and again I am told——by my own organization and by others——that I penalize myself by quality.

Friendly critics protest our putting into the Ford V-8 what they call "twenty-year steel." They say such quality is not necessary; the public does not expect it; and that the public does not know the difference anyway.

But I know the difference.

I know that the car a man sees is not the car he drives——he drives the car which the engineer sees. The car which is seen, comprises beauty of design, color and attractive accessories,——all desirable, of course. The best evidence that we think so is that they are all found on the Ford V-8.

But these are not the car. The car proper, which is the basis of all the rest, is the type of engine and its reliability; the structure of chassis and body, ruggedly durable; the long thought and experiment given to safety factors; the steady development of comfort, convenience and economy. These make the car.

A car can be built that will last two or three years. But we have never built one. We want the basic material of our car to be as dependable the day it is discarded as the day it is bought. Ford cars built 15 years ago are still on the road. It costs more to build a durable car——but two items we do not skimp are cost and conscience. A great many things could "get by"——the public would never know the difference. But we would know.

The new Ford V-8 is a car that I endorse without any hesitancy. I know what is in it. I trust our whole thirty years' reputation with it. It is even better than our previous V-8. It is larger, more rugged and mechanically a better job all round.

I readily say this in an advertisement because I know the car will back it up.

Henry Ford

Medalie Attacks Mitchell Transfer Of Stock Shares

Questions Morgan Man to Seek Proof That Tax Was Dodged

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 17—The United States Government began to marshal in federal court here today the evidence on which United States Attorney George Z. Medalie bases his charges that Mr. Charles E. Mitchell, formerly chairman of the National City Bank, illegally evaded payment of his income taxes for 1929 and 1930.

By documents and witnesses, Mr. Medalie will seek to prove that Mr. Mitchell transferred to Mrs. Mitchell 18,500 shares of stock in the National City Bank late in December, 1929, in order to show losses that would put his personal accounts for the year in the red. To do this, he holds that the banker resorted to a "sham, intended to deceive," and that he never regarded the transfer of the securities as a sale.

Mr. Leonard A. Keyes, office manager of J. P. Morgan & Co. from 1923 to 1932, called as a witness today, testified that in all the voluminous records of Mr. Mitchell's account with the Morgan firm there was no entry to indicate that the 18,300 shares of National City Bank stock had been transferred to Mrs. Mitchell. Mr. Keyes's testimony was supported by several ledgers and stacks of photostats of records of the Morgan firm's transactions with Mr. Mitchell.

The Morgan firm accepted the stock as collateral for a loan of $6,000,000 Mr. Keyes revealed, under the impression that Mr. Mitchell owned it and they looked to him for interest and payments and credited dividends to him.

Mr. Keyes's testimony was confined largely to monosyllables. He testified also in regard to an alleged sale of Anaconda Copper Company stock, by which Mr. Mitchell escaped taxes, asserting that nowhere in the Morgan records was there any account of the transaction.

Mr. Steuer agreed with Mr. Medalie that there was no reason to believe the Morgan records had been tampered with by removing records of the stock transfers. Mr. Steuer modified his argument, however, by asserting that papers "might have dropped out" when folders were handled.

Federal Judge Henry W. Goddard, before whom the evidence is being presented, may mete out penalties under the law which would total 10 years in prison and a fine of $20,000 if the banker is convicted on both counts in the indictment. On each count, the law provides a penalty of five years in prison and $10,000 fine for each year in which the defendant failed to pay a tax.

Mr. Mitchell's attorney has not contradicted that the transfer of the stock was made, nor has he denied that it was done for tax exemption purposes. The defense, however, contends that the transaction was within the law and that Mr. Mitchell was justified in claiming a loss that he had suffered in the paper value of the stock.

Mr. Steuer, in his opening address to the jury, even threw the cloak of high patriotism around Mr. Mitchell and depicted him as having sacrificed his own interests in the service of his country.

"What Mr. Mitchell was doing was placing everything he had at the risk of the situation," he told the jury, "because he had absolute confidence in the United States and in the National City Bank and in the security market. Whether he was right or wrong is beside the point, but the fact remains that he put up his fortune as a sacrifice for the institution he headed."

By selling the stock to Mrs. Mitchell instead of throwing it on the open market, Mr. Mitchell avoided the possibility of creating a "nation-wide havoc" on the exchange, Mr. Steuer asserted.

Horse Show Takes Position of Honor At Atlantic City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 17—With summer weather and a string of last-minute entries that overflowed the stabling space, doors of the huge municipal convention hall opened today for the national Atlantic City horse show, with a record attendance expected.

Officials worked untiringly at the eleventh hour devising ways to house all of the entrants, when several stables each decided to enter an extra horse or two in the contest for honors.

The audience today was eager to see King of the Plains, hackney harness pony, champion of the Madison Square Garden national show for the last three years. He is a bay stallion, entered by Mrs. John R. Thompson, of Highland Stud, Lake Forest, Ill., and famous in horse annals for his perfect action in the show ring.

An innovation this year will be a special class, to be shown and judged Thursday evening, for stable mascots. Committeemen recalled that almost every stable manager and hand has a special pet, and it was decided to give these mascots a chance for fame. They include a variety of dogs, a goat, cats, a monkey, and even birds.

The opening matinee audience today watched the first installment of the four days of competition by social leaders who ride and exhibit their strings of jumpers, hunters, saddle and harness horses; then settled back to await the performance promised by Troop E, Third United States Cavalry.

This latter unit, comprising 24 picked riders from Fort Myer, Va., has worked out a program for this year's show which is considered to be the most spectacular drill ever performed under a roof.

American Safety Razor

NEW YORK, May 17 (AP)—American Safety Razor reports first quarter net profit of $145,983, compared with $145,187 in the March quarter of 1932.

Hopes of Europe Restored By Message of Roosevelt

(Continued from Page 1)

Reich that Germany cannot pursue a policy antagonistic to the international conference. The general financial reaction to the Roosevelt message was indicated by sharp recovery on the stock markets from the setback caused the first of the week by the disarmament crisis.

Action Toward Aggressor

There remains, however, in consideration of the Roosevelt policy the question of how Washington is to implement President Roosevelt's promises of coöperation. It is pointed out that there are sometimes gulfs between presidential desire and more nationalistic senatorial performance. The Manchester Guardian declares "it will be of extreme importance to know what is to be the attitude of the United States toward an agressor when he has been defined."

The Daily Telegraph emphasizes that "what Europe desires from America is assurance that it would, in event of war breaking out, promptly manifest its disapproval of an aggressor by some action that would be to the aggressor's detriment, such as refusal of protection to United States nationals trading with the offending nation."

But as the London Times comments, Mr. Henry L. Stimson, as Republican Secretary of State, enunciated the doctrine that no signatory of the Kellogg pact can be neutral in the event of its violation. Therefore it is justifiable to assume that both of the major American political parties now stand behind a policy which should have a "profound effect in reëstablishing a greater sense of security in the world."

France Hails Message As Indicating End Of Isolation Policy

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, May 17—President Roosevelt's message to the governments of the world is enthusiastically welcomed in France as a powerful appeal for international collaboration, as a timely warning to Germany, and as a final admission that the United States realizes it can no longer dispense with the complete coöperation of Europe.

The French Government, The Christian Science Monitor understands on the highest authority, considers it an event of the utmost importance and historical significance that the President of the United States should issue such a timely plea and such a forceful warning against dangers inherent in rearmament and in nationalistic intransigence on the part of Germany or any other nation.

No official statement on the President's pleas has been forthcoming and none is expected until after Herr Adolf Hitler's address to the Reichstag, but the press here generally expresses deep appreciation of the extent to which the American Government reveals its sympathy with French apprehensions and with the French thesis that disarmament must be by stages and that these stages must not be accompanied by rearmament of the Reich.

At the same time the keenest disappointment is felt in France, and voiced plainly, in regard to one aspect of President Roosevelt's message which is considered fundamentally important: if the President's appeal constitutes a complete picture of the American attitude, then there has been no change in the United States policy of interference in European affairs without willingness to take the responsibilities that this interference necessarily implies.

In some political circles and in a portion of the press it is pointed out that in essence President Roosevelt asks France to give up its so-called offensive weapons and that the only new security measure offered in exchange is a non-aggression pact which merely duplicates the Kellogg pact. There is no mention in the message of a consultative pact nor of renunciation of freedom to trade with an aggressor, which M. Edouard Herriot was supposed to have brought back, and which France hoped to find put into words.

The Monitor understands, however, that the Government does not share this disappointment, which is held to be the result of a mistaken conception of the rôle of Mr. Roosevelt's message. French public opinion had been led to expect a sensationally new declaration of American policy, whereas the new element in the United States Government's statement is not the content of the message, but the fact that it was delivered directly to the nations of the world at a moment when it was most needed. It is this, official circles here state, which constitutes the new American policy.

A similar sentiment is voiced by Mr. Norman H. Davis, American Ambassador-at-large, who praised the President's plea unreservedly saying: "It comes at a most opportune time and I am sure it will have a good effect." Mr. Davis will continue his consultations with members of the French Cabinet on the subject of disarmament and the economic conferences.

The French press, however, is seriously concerned over what appears to be the failure of the United States to grasp a number of facts which are considered self-evident here. The Journal writes: "One wonders whether President Roosevelt has not once more sacrificed the reality of defense of order to the Anglo-Saxon illusion that disarmament alone creates security. Mr. Roosevelt starts from the right idea that most nations only arm because they are afraid of being attacked. But instead of drawing the conclusion that the true way of reassuring them is to reduce aggressors to impotence, he proposes to suppress offensive arms hitherto reserved for defense of the establishd order. Thus there would be realized that equality of war material which the Germans want so badly."

German Press Awaits Application of Appeal To Real Disarmament

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, May 17—President Roosevelt's world appeal finds welcome response in the whole German press, which sees therein possibilities of a new atmosphere of understanding, making again possible unprejudiced efforts to reach a world agreement on the disarmament question.

"Roosevelt's message," the Frankurter Zeitung writes, "is a great feat. It remains to be seen what its detailed application will accomplish, but as a powerful warning to the whole world its effect cannot fail. This is the first attempt to apply the Kellogg pact to a concrete case and is naturally directed against the possibilities of sanctions, concerning which something has been heard already.

"The Geneva conflict is not yet settled, but the Roosevelt appeal will have done much if it brings the Disarmament Conference to realize that its great aim is a speedy decision, even if only a provisional decision, to save the World Economic Conference."

American Policy Outlined

The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung declares: "Roosevelt's message impressively outlines to the world American ideas regarding the relations between disarmament and reconstruction of the world economy with that new emphasis which is evidenced in America since the Democrats assumed office."

But this paper is not so optimistic regarding the practical results of this message, since, while welcoming especially Mr. Roosevelt's realization that agreement regarding modern armaments is the first essential to disarmament, it maintains:

"What Roosevelt says regarding new practical steps to actual disarmament can amount to nothing, since his three proposed steps cannot be more than an introduction to disarmament. Germany has neither the weapons of attack like airplanes, tanks, etc., nor the means for defense, such as frontier forts, etc.

"This message does not give real recognition to Germany's military equality nor clearly underline Germany's lack of military security and equal status. His practical proposals are far from establishing that equality of rights between conquerors and conquered in military spheres which Lloyd George, one of the creators of the Versailles treaty, demands with such refreshing clarity today.

Only An Introduction

"Instead we (that is Germany) should, though so lacking in military equipment, now be satisfied while other states instead of really disarming shall sign two agreements, another non-aggression pact and a new recognition of their duty to disarm which since 1919 they have always dodged. Thus Mr. Roosevelt's appeal is only an introduction, but undoubtedly given in all good will and a high sense of responsibility."

Together with Mr. Roosevelt's appeal, that of Mr. Lloyd George yesterday in London for fair play to Germany in the matter of disarmament finds a warm welcome.

Italy Sees Opportunity To Save Arms Parley

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

ROME, May 17—The message of President Roosevelt has evoked the unqualified approval of Italy, being considered as a timely warning addressed to all the powers of the dangers that threaten peace in Europe, and as a courageous bid to save the Disarmament Conference.

It is felt here that Europe has lost too many opportunities to secure peace and if President Roosevelt's initiative were to meet the same fate the most serious consequences would inevitably follow. For this reason it is believed the Italian Government will exert itself to the utmost both with Germany and other nations which share its views on the present international outlook to make them accept the American President's proposals without delay.

Italy moreover considers that Mr. Roosevelt's action will greatly facilitate negotiations in progress for conclusion of the four-power pact suggested by Signor Benito Mussolini two months ago. This pact, together with Mr. Roosevelt's definite proposals, can give Europe a long period of peace and economic stability, it is believed here.

Coöperation of France Offered to Roosevelt

PARIS, May 17 (AP)—Premier Edouard Daladier today declared that France will "gladly join in the generous effort of the President of the United States, for which we ardently wish success." He expressed most sincere satisfaction with the President's message to the world issued yesterday.

"The suggestions which the President's message contains," the French Premier said, "will certainly be susceptible of contributing to the success of the disarmament and economic conferences.

"Once again the United States and France are in accord to undertake effective action.

"Upon the success of this action depends peace, by the disappearance of justified fears of which Mr. Roosevelt speaks in such moving terms."

The Premier met Mr. Norman H. Davis, the American Ambassador-at-Large, and the two sat down with the text of Chancellor Hitler's speech before them to discuss disarmament.

Support of Arms Truce Intimated by Japanese

TOKYO, May 17 (AP)—A War Office spokesman declared today that Japan, because of its present operations in North China, would be embarrassed by President Roosevelt's suggestion that nations should abstain from sending armed forces outside their borders.

"Japan is second to none in loving real peace," he said, "but if the assurance of peace means the maintenance of status quo regardless of circumstances, Japan would be unable to subscribe to the suggestion."

He expressed the belief, however, that Japan might agree not to increase armaments until a proposed conference could be held.

The Foreign Office, beyond characterizing it as "very important," declined to comment at present on the statement, as it had been made direct to the Emperor.

Anglo-American Amity Emphasized by Bingham

PLYMOUTH, Eng., May 17 (AP)—Mr. Robert W. Bingham, arriving today in England to take up his post as United States Ambassador, said he agreed absolutely with every syllable of President Roosevelt's plea to the nations of the world.

Replying to the civic welcome, he stressed the necessity of coöperation and friendship between Great Britain and the United States. He said:

"I cannot believe there is any sort of difficulty which cannot be solved when approached in an attitude of common sense and good will.

"I hope as far as I can to contribute to the most important thing in the whole world today—restoration of the world to health, and protection of the world against the cruelties of war, which I believe can be achieved by genuine understanding and genuine coöperation between Great Britain and ourselves."

Comment in Spain

MADRID, May 17 (AP)—President Roosevelt's world statement was prominently published in morning newspapers today. El Debate, referring to the forthcoming World Economic Conference in London, said: "The crux of the question is the inferiority in which the Treaty of Versailles placed Germany and the rest of the defeated countries, which is unbearable to Germany." El Sol declared, "Spain must be cautious in the face of the economic conference lest she suffer the consequences as a weaker country."

Sweden Offers Help

STOCKHOLM, May 17 (AP)—Sweden's willingness to coöperate in the plan announced yesterday by President Roosevelt was indicated today in a statement from the Foreign Office. It said in part: "That the United States so strongly and without reservation engage themselves for a solution of the acute problems of the world is greeted by opinion in Sweden as an event of the very highest importance."

More Than Million Get 'Preview' of World's Fair

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 17—More than 1,260,000 persons had made advance visits to a Century of Progress exposition here when the gates were closed to sight-seers today in order that finishing touches could be put on the buildings and exhibits with a minimum of interference.

The fair took in $137,729 gate receipts from advance visitors, and has already sold 534,444 regular tickets in addition to the more than 100,000 books sold five years ago in the World's Fair Legion drive.

President's Fiscal Adventure Given in Message to Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

home and embarks on the heavy expense of buying a house. His normal day-to-day expenses constitute his regular budget and he meets this easily. As for the additional thousands of dollars he has borrowed for his house, he does not try to pay these all back immediately, but sets up a separate interest and sinking fund—a loan with the building association—which he is able to carry without too great additional economies.

Mr. Roosevelt's message literally left Congress gasping. The huge size of the emergency appropriation had been discounted. But the abrupt way of demanding tax action from the House Ways and Means Committee in half a week and above all of coupling the whole enterprise with prohibition could only be described here as sensational, even in a Congress grown blasé to "sensations."

The President is asking Congress to settle a tax matter in four days, it is remarked, which occupied it eight months last year under Mr. Hoover; furthermore he proposes immediate repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, which took 50 years in the formulation.

Roosevelt Message

The text follows:

Before the special session of the Congress adjourns, I recommend two further steps in our national campaign to put people to work.

My first request is that—1—the Congress provide for the machinery necessary for a great coöperative movement throughout all industry in order to obtain wide reëmployment, to shorten the working week, to pay a decent wage for the shorter week and to prevent unfair competition and disastrous overproduction.

Employers cannot do this singly or even in organized groups, because such action increases costs and thus permits cutthroat underselling by selfish competitors unwilling to join in such a public-spirited endeavor.

One of the great restrictions upon such coöperative efforts up to this time has been our anti-trust laws. They were properly designed as the means to cure the great evils of monopolistic price fixing. They should certainly be retained as a permanent assurance that the old evils of unfair competition shall never return.

Limits Anti-Trust Laws

But the public interest will be served if, with the authority and under the guidance of government, private industries are permitted to make agreements and codes insuring fair competition. However it is necessary, if we thus limit the operation of anti-trust laws, to their original purpose to provide a rigorous licensing power in order to meet rare cases of non-coöperation and abuse. Such a safeguard is indispensable.

The other proposal—2—gives the Executive full power to start a large program of direct employment. A careful survey convinces me that approximately $3,300,000,000 can be invested in useful and necessary public construction, and at the same time put the largest possible number of people to work.

Provision should be made to permit states, counties and municipalities to undertake useful public works, subject, however, to the most effective possible means of eliminating favoritism and wasteful expenditures on unwarranted and uneconomic projects.

Hits Obstructions

We must, by prompt and vigorous action, override unnecessary obstructions which in the past have delayed the starting of public works programs. This can be accomplished by simple and direct procedure.

In carrying out this program it is imperative that the credit of the United States Government be protected and preserved. This means that at the same time we are making these vast emergency expenditures there must be provided sufficient revenue to pay interest and amortization on the cost and that the revenues so provided must be adequate and certain rather than inadequate and speculative.

Careful estimates indicate that at least $220,000,000 of additional revenue will be required to service the contemplated borrowings of the Government. This will of necessity involve some form or forms of new taxation. A number of suggestions have been made as to the nature of these taxes.

I do not make a specific recommendation at this time, but I hope that the Committee on Ways and Means, of the House of Representatives, will make a careful study of revenue plans and be prepared by the beginning of the coming week to propose the taxes which they judge to be the best adapted to meet the present need and which will at the same time be least burdensome to our people.

"Ultimatum" to Congress

At the end of that time, if no decision has been reached or if the means proposed do not seem to be sufficiently adequate or certain, it is my intention to transmit to the Congress my own recommendations in the matter.

The taxes to be imposed are for the purpose of providing reemployment for our citizens. Provision should be made for their reduction or elimination:

First—As fast as increasing revenues from improving business become available to replace them;

Second—Whenever the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment now pending before the states shall have been ratified and the repeal of the Volstead Act effected. The pre-prohibition revenue laws would then automatically go into effect and yield enough wholly to eliminate these temporary reëmployment taxes.

Finally, I stress the fact that all these proposals are based on the gravity of the emergency and that therefore it is urgently necessary immediately to initiate a reëmployment campaign if we are to avoid further hardships, to sustain business improvement and to pass on to better things.

For this reason I urge prompt action on this legislation.

California to Act on Repeal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif., May 17—California will vote on the question of repeal or retention of the Eighteenth Amendment at a special election June 27, as a result of action taken by the Legislature.

Under the measure, 22 wet and 22 dry nominees will be selected by petition. All nominees will be voted on by the State as a whole, rather than by district. The same procedure will prevail as in the election of presidential electors. After the election, delegates will assemble at a convention to go through the formality of approving or disapproving repeal.

Lumber Industry Revives in Georgia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WAYCROSS, Ga.—The lumber industry in south Georgia is experiencing a decided revival, lumbermen and naval stores operators declare.

A decided increase in orders is being enjoyed, it was stated, and with the thousands of residences only awaiting a business upturn to have badly needed repairs, the signs of the time point the way to a big demand for lumber from now on. "Business is decidedly and definitely on the upswing," according to Mr. W. D. Youmans, manager of the Enterprise Manufacturing Company of Waycross. "During the first 20 days in April our company did more business than in any month for the past 23, and the business for the entire month of April was the best in the past 26 months.

"About 75 per cent of this business came from outside our county," he declared. "Some lumber was shipped in wholesale lots to north Georgia and to middle Georgia. As a consequence of this increased business, our company has increased its stocks of raw material at its plant here." There is still much timber available in south Georgia for sawmill and turpentine purposes, and in normal times the industry affords jobs to hundreds throughout the section.

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BRITISH ART. SILK SPUN . . . 1/-
29-30 ins. wide PER YARD.....
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Eighteen varieties, each one delightful. Order some today and notice how quickly they disappear.
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They are palatable and refreshing at all times.
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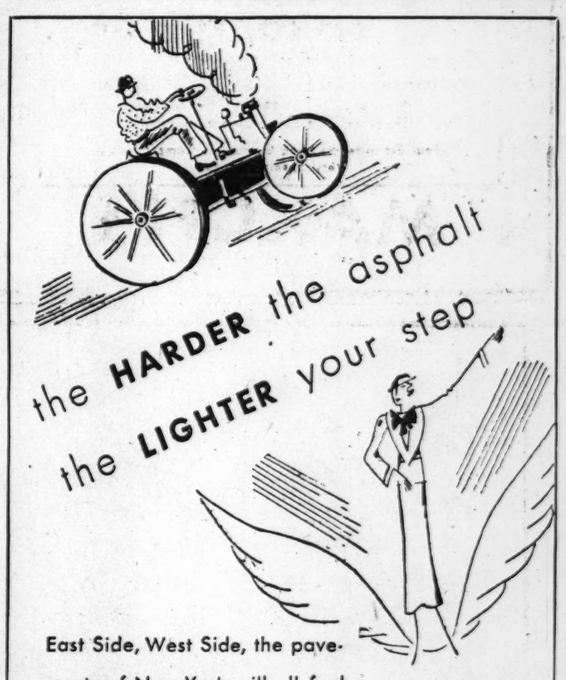
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Boston Charter Study Bill Signed By Governor Ely

Senate Sidesteps Action on Race-Track Betting Referendum

Gov. Joseph B. Ely yesterday signed the resolve providing for the appointment of a legislative commission to study the question of changing the charter of the city of Boston.

In the Senate the bill for a referendum on the legalization of parimutuel race-track betting was sidestepped while the House refused to reconsider its rejection of a measure to appropriate $25,000 for the State's participation in the world's fair at Chicago.

The city charter investigation resolve signed by the Governor provides for the appointment of a commission of nine members, two senators, five representatives, and two persons to be named by the Governor. The commission will receive an appropriation of $5000 to carry on the work.

The resolve provides specifically that the commission shall inquire into "the desirability of making changes in the charter of the city of Boston and in the general and special laws and municipal ordinances and regulations relating to the administration of the affairs of the said city." The commission will file its report with the Legislature by the first Wednesday in December.

The bill authorizing repayment to the town of Hull of $150,000, contributed by the town out of the highway fund toward the cost of construction of a local state highway, was defeated by the Senate on a roll call vote 20 to 10, after lengthy debate.

Senator Harry B. Putnam urged rejection of the resolve to obtain the will of the people on the conduct of pari-mutuel horse and dog racing betting. He said the referendum has no place on the ballot June 13 when the State will vote on the prohibition repeal question. Senator William F. Shanahan argued in favor of the measure until a motion to adjourn prevailed on a voice vote.

Among other measures signed by Governor Ely was that providing for an investigation by the State Department of Public Works into traffic conditions on and near the Newburyport Turnpike and into the advisability of abolishing the grade crossing at State Street, Newburyport, on the Boston & Maine Railroad.

The resolve of Representative Paul J. MacDonald of Chelsea for an investigation of rates and charges for service furnished by telephone companies was referred to the next annual session. The House also refused to substitute for an adverse report the bill of Representative Leo Birmingham of Brighton authorizing supervision of gas and electric holding companies by the State Public Utilities Commission.

Governor Ely's emergency tax measure calling for $25,000,000 ran the gantlet of many opposing groups at a continued hearing yesterday before the Massachusetts Ways and Means Committee. Governor Ely reiterated his views regarding the tax program. He said the measures proposed are designed to remove $25,000,000 from the real estate burden.

Women Hear Talks On Political Issues

At a meeting of the Business and Professional Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts held last evening at the Hotel Bradford, Mrs. Robert W. Lovett discussed the Warren Commission plan. Mr. Nicholas E. Peterson, industrial statistician of the First National Bank of Boston, spoke on Inflation, and Going Off the Gold Standard."

A forecast of world events for the first half of the year was given by Miss Alice Knox. Mrs. J. Hasbrouck LeFevre, president of the club officiated, and gave a short address on Keeping Up With the World Politically."

Mrs. Anna C. M. Tillinghast was elected honorary president, and Mrs. J. Hasbrouck LeFevre president. Mrs. Frank Roe Batchelder, Mrs. Alfred B. Williams, Judge Sadie Lipner Shulman, Representative Edith Nourse Rogers, Judge Emma Fall Schofield and Mrs. Henry Sprague honorary vice-presidents. Mrs. Alice K. Woodman recording secretary and Mrs. Agnes C. Clark treasurer.

Child Viewed as Self-Complete, Not as Small Adult, by New Laws

Faulty Environment Corrected in Many European Juvenile Courts—'Observation' Plan in Belgium Found Better Than Punishment

The Law as It Affects Juveniles
Third of Six Articles.

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—When, last year, Lithuania drew up its scheme for the establishment of juvenile courts —Lithuania is one of the most recent European countries to do this —it was not content to develop its ideas in regard to the child delinquent without reference to the ideas of other people.

Lithuanian lawyers wrote far and wide for information in regard to all that had been done successfully in the establishment of juvenile courts in other European and non-European countries. They were acting on the assumption that when nations, like individuals, learn the best standards of society by reference to their surroundings, and level themselves to these standards, good things are accomplished.

It is obvious to those who are watching this leveling of standards in regard to the child, that there is a tendency at present—and it belongs to all nations—to adopt the premise that the child is not an adult in miniature, who is capable—or ought to be capable—of adapting himself to adult standards; but is rather a person who may, and should, be complete in himself at every stage of his development.

To adopt this premise leads to a readjustment of thinking in regard to many matters which, of old, were taken for granted, the notion about destroying the inclination to offend by punishing the offender sufficiently severely, disappeared long ago. So did the notion that a prison cell could hold any possible good for the juvenile offender. But modern thinking is proceeding to something further than this. It is beginning to be understood that, since the child, as a child, is a complete individual—complete, that is, so far as he has developed—it is possible to meet him at his own point of development, and at no other point.

All Countries Groping

This leads to a necessity for a better understanding of the child, and of the child's point of view; and the standards of thought in regard to the prevention of wrongdoing are accordingly approaching a level at which the main object is the discovery of how best this understanding may be gained. The effort toward discovery belongs to no country in particular; all countries are groping toward it. None has arrived.

Since the International Prison Commission placed the problem of juvenile delinquency before the Washington congress in 1910 and raised the question "should young offenders be subject to the same treatment as adults?" a large measure of good has ben accomplished.

So far as Europe is concerned, 15 countries have set up juvenile courts as part of their penal plan. These number, besides the larger countries, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Hungary, Portugal, and Spain. All the Scandinavian countries deal with their young offenders through the medium of "guardianship councils." There is a special scheme for juveniles set up in Transylvania and the Bukovina. In Russia, it is illegal to bring before the ordinary courts, or to keep in custody, any young person who is under the age of 17. Such young people, if they get themselves into trouble, are dealt with by committees composed of representatives of the Commissariats for Education, for Social Welfare, and for Justice.

Fairness to Child As Goal

All countries in Europe which arrange for juvenile courts arrange also that systems of auxiliary services, either official or voluntary, shall help in taking, or modifying, the decisions of the courts. Such an arrangement is, of course, of capital importance; it is difficult, indeed, to see how any juvenile court could function without it.

In Spain, the very existence of juvenile courts is made conditional upon the existence of attendant auxiliary services. In Hungary and in the canton of Zürich in Switzerland, members of the auxiliary services are intrusted even with the task of determining the facts which constitute the offense.

It is all tending in the same direction, the effort to understand the child and, according to his levels of intelligence and his own moral development, to be fair to him.

This endeavor to understand child standards leads individuals, and is beginning to lead nations, however, into lines of investigation which go further afield. The question arises: If the child offended, why did he offend? No action is an isolated event; no offense, even in a child, is the result of a single impulse. Every action and every offense has its place in a logical chain of impulses which originate somewhere, and the question is, where?

Modern thinkers dispose of the supposition that heredity is responsible. Heredity, they say, so far as behavior is concerned, is an exploded theory, and can be ruled out of consideration. A more profitable sphere in which to seek the solution is in environment; the environment which is affected by the too-frequent disarrangement and faultiness of social conditions, and where homes and family relations are disturbed.

Correcting Poor Environment

Sir William Clarke Hall tells of one child who came under his notice, as a London magistrate. He was a boy of nine, and appeared before the court on a charge of being "beyond control." He lived with his parents and three other children in one room, so small that it contained but the bed upon which the entire family slept. His only playground was under the bed.

The environment caused by poverty, however, although responsible, is only partly responsible, for misbehavior. It is recognized now that in any walk of life, the child who finds himself in warped conditions, though he may be quite incapable of reasoning in regard to this, is nevertheless sorry for himself. Being sorry for himself, he indulges himself. Indulging himself, he is tempted to misdemeanors or even crimes—theft, or some other sort of wrongdoing—by which he vaguely imagines he may satisfy his desire for completeness; his desire —though he does not know it—which is, as often as not, a desire for more love, more sympathy, more understanding.

People in all countries are endeavoring to approximate these things. The progress is slow, but it is none the less exceedingly genuine.

Observation Center Plan

In France, where the notion that the child may be a criminal has not yet been entirely eradicated and where the feeling still exists that formality in all proceedings taken against him is a matter of expediency, there have yet been set up more than one observation center where children may be sent for examination before the nature of their treatment is determined.

Holland has an "Observatiehuis" which, although a private concern, received a grant from the Council. It is claimed that, through the work of this center, 90 per cent of so-called criminal offenses end in a provisional punishment to which special conditions — such as the learning of a trade, the joining of an evening club—are attached.

To Belgium belongs perhaps the most advanced experiment so far attempted in Europe. Belgium possesses an institution at Moll to which boys who have come up as of difficult, or possibly dangerous, character go for a few months' observation before sentences are prescribed for them.

Moll is an uninteresting, sandy little town, but its institute is far from uninteresting. In an atmosphere which closely resembles the atmosphere of a happy home, boys are divided into groups, not according to age, but according to general development, and are allowed, and encouraged, to express themselves in their own way. There are no locks and bolts at Moll; only large windows, and a playing-field that runs along the public roadway. Anyone can escape, but none does. The punishment cell has been turned into a tool-shed.

"Children of Justice" at Moll.

The method employed at Moll is one of observation based upon social and intelligence tests. Each child possesses a card on which his record is kept and upon this record a final report is sent to the judge as a guide to him of the child's future needs.

At Moll, the "children of justice," as they are called—they range from the age of seven to the age of 21—do nearly all their own work. It is an honor to be chosen as a special worker and the system of honors and privileges is found sufficient to maintain discipline of a high order. They produce plays; they meet their parents; they are even allowed to go out with them for the day when leave is granted. They earn small sums of money for good behavior and spend them at the "shop," where they cancel their own payments and take their own purchases Nothing has ever been lost from the "shop," and much has been gained by the indication as to character displayed in the variety of choice made there.

Modern thinkers agree that there should be more centers like the center at Moll, and still more effort to understand what lies behind the child who comes up against the law, in order that such contact may be prevented and the tendency to crime may be checked.

Europe is leveling up to this standard. It was Prof. J. E. Marcould of Paris who said recently that when we see a person "living beautifully at a level above our own," that sight is an inspiration; and added that the ability to see the higher level is proof of the fact that we are ready to attain it.

Means Is Found Guilty In Kidnaping Hoax Case

WASHINGTON, May 17 (AP)—Gaston B. Means, already under sentence of 15 years, today faced an additional two-year imprisonment and $10,000 fine.

With Norman T. Whitaker, Means was convicted yesterday by a District of Columbia Supreme Court jury of conspiring to defraud Mrs. Evalyn Walsh McLean of $35,000 in a ransom hoax involving the kidnaped baby of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh. It was expected that motions for a new trial would be filed and sentence may be postponed until the last of next week.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Margaret Nuttall, New York.
Samuel A. Nuttall, New York.
Mrs. Nell G. Wilson, Florida.
Miss Alta Browne, New York.
Miss Amy L. Anderson, Massachusetts.
Mrs. Ella T. Price, Massachusetts.
Mrs. Mathilde Bahr, Massachusetts.
Mrs. Erna Mischlewik, Massachusetts.

Congregationalists Ask Federal Control Over War Materials

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., May 17—Legislation that will put the manufacture and sale of war materials under the control of the Federal Government, with resultant elimination of private profits as an incentive to military action, is demanded in a petition to Congress by the Massachusetts Congregational Conference, in session here.

The conference will also petition the general council of Christian churches to ask legislation that will bring the Naturalization Act into harmony with the Pact of Paris.

Refusal on conscientious grounds to participate in any warfare was upheld by the state conference as consistent with the historic fundamentals of the Congregational faith. Maintenance of the rights and responsibilities of free speech, free assembly and a free press also was urged.

Radio advertising of beverages of increased alcoholic content and "the continued exhibition in otherwise worthy entertainment programs" of unrestrained drinking scenes in motion pictures were protested in a resolution adopted by the conference.

Industrial Bank Treasurer Convicted

Ulysses J. Silva, former treasurer of the Industrial Bank and Trust Company, was found guilty by Judge John J. Burns in the Superior Court yesterday on seven indictments of certifying checks for depositors whose accounts lacked sufficient funds to cover the checks.

Mr. John J. Murphy, assistant district attorney, introduced evidence through Mr. Harry B. Quinn, bank examiner, that Silva certified seven checks on different dates for Herbert S. Mabey as a trustee and for the Federal Loan & Mortgage Corporation. The accounts were said to be not only lacking funds to meet the checks but were actually overdrawn. The defense argued that in these transactions the bank did not lose a cent of money and Silva profited nothing. Judge Burns ruled, however, that the defendant's intent did not come into the matter as the statute did not contain the phrase "did knowingly" commit these acts.

New Profits Found In Art in Industry

Art in industry has come to stay and its importance is reflected in business by increased sales and profit, Mr. Abbott Kimball, president of the Abbott Kimball Company, told members of the Advertising Club of Boston at a luncheon in the Hotel Statler yesterday.

It is in such times as these, the speaker declared, that art is "on the spot." It not only establishes new competition, but it builds leadership, opens markets, makes customers, builds distribution, gets display, sells related articles and certifies to progress.

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OIL-O-MATIC HUSHED HEAT

OIL-O-MATIC heats more homes than any other oil burner in the world. Hundreds of the world's most famous buildings, including Westminster Abbey, Canterbury and Rheims Cathedral and many Christian Science Churches, are Oil-O-Matically heated.

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Today Oil-O-Matic initial complete installation costs less than ever before in history. It is installed in a few hours, without annoyance or discomfort. It may be installed in any type of furnace or boiler—hot water, steam, vapor or warm air. It is also available as a complete heating plant in the Super-efficient new Oil-O-Matic boiler-burner unit.

All Oil-O-Matic burners, including the sensationally low-priced new model for smaller homes, use any fuel oil, down to the heaviest domestic grades. This is where your big saving is made—most other burners cannot use these richer, lower priced fuels.

Telephone today to your nearest Oil-O-Matic dealer for a free inspection of your heating system and a price quotation on Oil-O-Matic—no obligation.

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MAY SALE

200 DRESSES . . . $15
75 SUITS AND ENSEMBLES . $25
60 COATS . $39

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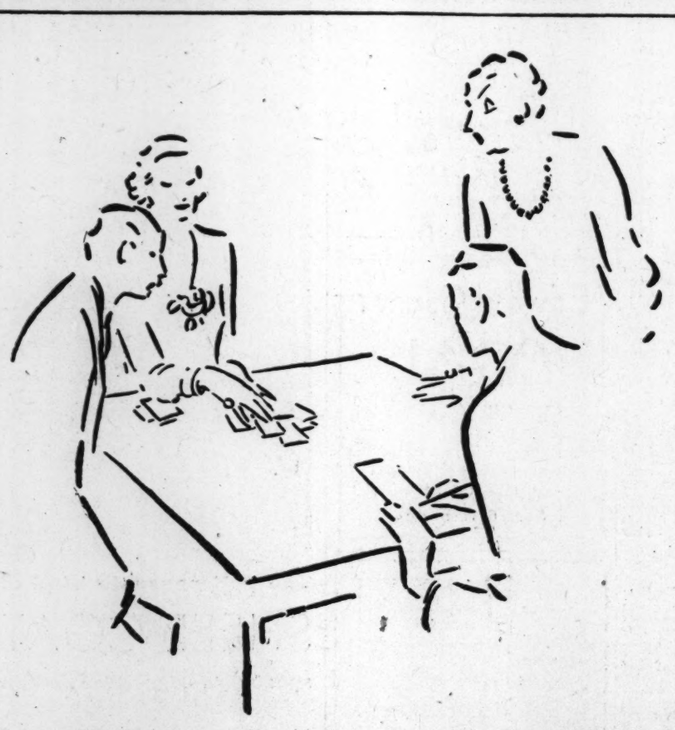

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Single from $2 Double from $3

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Manufacturers of edible and technical gelatines. Sold in bulk only.
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ROUNDTRIPS FROM NEW YORK
FIRST CLASS (45-day limit) . . $126.90
(via some lines, $123.75)
FIRST CLASS (Oct. 31 limit) . . $138.32
(via some lines, $135.12)

ROUNDTRIPS FROM CHICAGO
COACH (21-day limit) $60.50
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FIRST CLASS (Oct. 31 limit) . 90.30

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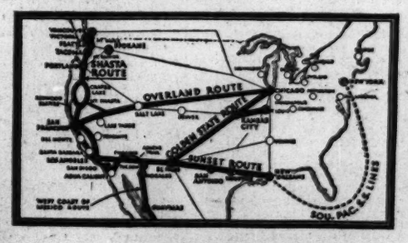
At the fares shown above you can, for example, go West on the *Golden State Route* through El Paso, or via New Orleans on the *Sunset Route*, or across Great Salt Lake on the *Overland Route*. Return through the Northwest on our *Shasta Route*. Or use any other combination. All for not 1¢ more rail fare than a trip straight to California and back.



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Texas Athletes Win Southwest Track Honors

Two-Straight Conference Titles for Longhorns —Records Broken

Southwest Conference Track and Field Championship

College	Points
University of Texas	57 1-3
Texas A. & M. College	49 5-6
Rice Institute	36 5-6
Texas Christian University	14
Southern Methodist University	9
Baylor University	7
University of Arkansas	3

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas—Winning seven of the 16 first places and tying for an eighth, the University of Texas track and field team won its second-straight Southwest Conference championship here May 13. Rice Institute's favored team failed to live up to expectations and finished a poor third, 13 points behind the second-place Texas Aggies. Two new records were established.

Victory was sensed by the Texas team when E. F. Meyer '33, Texas, defeated Rice Institute's star dash man, E. L. Holloway '33, in the 100 and 220-yard dashes. When C. C. F. Klaerner, Rice sophomore, failed to qualify in the javelin throw, it also hurt the Owls' chances. Klaerner was favorite in that event since he had broken the Conference record a number of times during the season in dual meets. Texas A. & M. College's well-balanced team proved a dangerous rival, finishing some eight points behind the first-place Longhorns. The Aggies won two firsts and seven seconds in the meet.

Meyer took individual honors, winning first places in the two dash events, and being a member of the two winning relay teams. His total was 12½ points. Charles Casper '34 of Texas Christian University was second with 11¼ points.

Records were set in the shotput and the discus throw. B. M. Irwin '34 of Texas A. & M. beat the old mark by 1ft. 7¼in. J. C. Petty '35 of Rice established a new mark in the discus throw with a toss of 154ft. 2¾in. Representatives from the seven Conference colleges were present. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by E. F. Meyer '33, Texas; E. L. Holloway '33, Rice, second; D. W. Goddard '33, Baylor, third; E. J. Hultzler '35, Rice, fourth. Time—9.7s

220-Yard Dash—Won by E. F. Meyer '33, Texas; D. W. Goddard '33, Baylor, second; E. L. Holloway '33, Rice, third; E. J. Hutzler '35, Rice, fourth. Time—21.3s.

440-Yard Dash—Won by E. A. Cox '33, Texas; E. R. Blitch '33, Texas, second; T. W. Akins '34, Texas A. & M., third; G. R. Addicks '33, Texas A. & M., fourth. Time—49.6s.

880-Yard Run—Won by W. M. Ledbetter '34, Southern Methodist; R. L. Cook '34, Texas A. & M., second; Robert Schulze '35, Rice, third; G. T. Adams '34, Texas, fourth. Time—1m. 58.3s.

One-Mile Run—Won by O. J. T. Archer '34, Texas; F. O. Cook '34, Texas A. & M., second; Earl Grower '34, Arkansas, third; H. L. Nutt '35, Baylor, fourth. Time—4m. 32s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by L. L. Blakeney '33, Texas; Hector Fuentes '34, Texas A. & M., second; J. D. Storm '35, Texas, third; Robert Chappell '34, Texas Christian, fourth. Time—10m. 2.8s.

120-Yard High Hurdles—Won by Charles Casper '34, Texas Christian; J. W. Herring '35, Texas A. & M., second; W. H. Randow '35, Texas A. & M., third; J. B. Holmes '33, Texas, fourth. Time—14.7s.

220-Yard Low Hurdles—Won by Charles Casper '34, Texas Christian; J. W. Herring '35, Texas A. & M., second; W. H. Randow '35, Texas A. & M., third; A. H. Stafford '33, Texas, fourth. Time—23.4s.

440-Yard Relay—Won by the University of Texas (E. R. Blitch '33, A. H. Stafford '33, E. A. Cox '33, and E. F. Meyer '33); Rice, second; Texas Christian, third; Texas A. and M., fourth. Time—42.6s.

One-Mile Relay—Won by the University of Texas (E. F. Meyer '33, E. R. Blitch '33, E. A. Cox '33, and O. J. T. Archer '34); Texas A. and M., second; Rice, third; Baylor, fourth.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by B. M. Irwin '34, Texas A. & M.; Howard Sprague '34, Southern Methodist, second; P. B. Burk '33, Rice, third; Harold Johnson '35, Rice, fourth. Distance—49ft. 7¾in. (New Record.)

Discus Throw—Won by J. C. Petty '35, Rice; B. M. Irwin '34, Texas A. & M., second; W. M. Sprinpka '35, Texas A. & M., third; Howard Sprague '34, Southern Methodist, fourth. Distance—154ft. 2¾in. (New Record.)

Javelin Throw—Won by W. M. Sprinpka '35, Texas A. and M.; D. E. Delaney '35, Texas, second; A. J. Lightfoot '34, Texas A. and M., third; A. H. Stafford '33, Texas, fourth. Distance—187ft. 3in.

Running High Jump—Won by L. C. Adams '33, Rice; S. T. Logan '35, Texas A. and M., and R. O. Anderson '35, Texas, tied for second; A. A. Aucoin '34, Rice, Joe Merka '34, Texas A. and M., and C. T. Granger Jr. '35, Texas, tied for fourth. Height—6ft. 1¾in.

Running Broad Jump—Won by W. R. Hale '33, Rice; L. C. Adams '33, Rice, second; A. H. Stafford '33, Texas, third; Charles Casper '34, Texas Christian, fourth. Distance—24ft. 6¼in.

Pole Vault—Tie for first between J. C. Hestor '34, Texas A. and M., and R. L. Sewell '34, Texas; W. E. Dunks '35, Texas, and K. H. Reid '35, Rice, tied for third. Height—13ft.

Washington Defeats Cleveland by 11 to 10

American League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	15	9	.625
Cleveland	17	11	.607
Washington	17	11	.607
Chicago	14	11	.560
Philadelphia	11	13	.458
Detroit	11	14	.440
St. Louis	11	17	.393
Boston	7	17	.292

Results May 16

St. Louis 3, Boston 2 (11 innings).
Washington 11, Cleveland 10 (12 innings).
Other games postponed.

There were only two baseball games played in the American League yesterday and both of them lasted more than nine innings. The Washington Senators went into a tie for second place in the standing by defeating the Cleveland Indians in 12 innings, 11 to 10. Thirty-three players saw service in this contest, which lasted 3h. 34 min.

It was the sort of game in which most anything can happen. A total of 43 hits were made, 27 for the Senators and 16 for the Indians. Washington used six pitchers to Cleveland's five. In the twelfth inning, Joe Kuhel, who played first base for the Senators and made five hits, singled with the bases full to drive in the winning run Travis and Sewell also made five hits each for the winners.

The St. Louis Browns opened their eastern invasion yesterday by defeating the Boston Red Sox, 3 to 2, in 11 innings. Mervin Shea started the rally that beat his former mates, by singling as first man up in the eleventh. Levey's bunt moved him to second. Carl Reynolds then came through with a timely single to right, to drive in the important run.

Hadley pitched the entire game for the Browns, while the Red Sox used Lloyd Brown and Bob Kline. St. Louis made 13 hits and all of them were singles.

At Washington

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	R	H	E
Washington	0	3	4	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	11	27	3
Cleveland	0	1	0	0	2	3	1	3	0	0	0	0	10	16	2

Batteries—Stewart, Burke, Weaver, Russell, McAfee, Crowder and Sewell; Bean, Connally, Craghead, Brown, Harder and Spencer. Winning pitcher—Crowder. Losing pitcher—Harder. Umpires—Van Grafian and Owens. Time—3h. 34m.

At Boston

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	3	13	2
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	9	0

Batteries — Hadley and Ruel, Shea; Brown, Kline and Ferrell. Losing pitcher—Kline. Umpires—Moriarty and Geisel. Time—2h. 14m.

Diana Fishwick And Enid Wilson Advance

By the Associated Press

GLENEAGLES, Scotland, May 17—Enid Wilson, defending champion, and Diana Fishwick, champion in 1930, yesterday advanced through the second and third rounds of the women's British golf tournament with easy victories.

Miss Wilson defeated Mrs. H. K. Percy, 4 and 3, and then won from Beryl Brown, 7 and 5. Miss Fishwick defeated Ellen Pentonyh, 4 and 3, and overwhelmed M. Couper, 9 and 8.

Two other prominent entries lost in the second round. Doris Chambers, also a former titleholder, bowing to Mrs. Garon, 2 and 1, while Molly Gourlay fell before Mrs. Walker, 4 and 3.

Doris Park, the medalist, also advanced to the fourth round with a 4-and-3 victory over D. Stenhouse. Barbara Daniell, conqueror of the lone American entrant, Beatrice Gottlieb, defeated Gwen Hartop Cavendish by the same score in another third-round encounter.

Alex McNabb Signed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—A move toward keeping St. Louis on top of the United States soccer pedestal has been made in the renewing of Alex McNabb's contract with the Stix, Baer & Fuller club here. McNabb, veteran outside right forward, was imported from the East last year and his coming brought other eastern players. He coached the Stix-Baer team the past season and its achievement of winning the national title is well known. The next engagement for the team will be against the Toronto Scots at Soldier Field, Chicago, June 11, in the sport program of the world fair at Chicago. After that the team may invade Mexico by invitation for a few games.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Milwaukee	13	9	.591
Columbus	13	10	.565
Minneapolis	14	11	.560
Toledo	13	12	.520
Indianapolis	11	11	.500
Louisville	11	14	.440
Kansas City	12	16	.429
St. Paul	11	15	.423

Results May 16

Milwaukee 6, St. Paul 2.
Indianapolis 6, Toledo 5.
Columbus 4, Louisville 3.
Minneapolis 12, Kansas City 5.

Great Britain Wins 5 to 0

LONDON, May 17 (AP)—Great Britain made a clean sweep of its Davis Cup tennis series with Finland as Fred J. Perry and H. W. (Bunny) Austin won the final two singles matches yesterday. Perry outclassed A. Grahn, 6—1, 6—2, 6—4, while Austin disposed of G. Grotenfelt easily, 6—0, 6—1, 6—4. The Britons previously had won the opening two singles matches Saturday and the doubles Monday.

Tourists Defeat Essex Team

LEYTON, England, May 17 (AP)—The touring West Indies cricket team yesterday defeated an Essex eleven by 136 runs in a match begun Saturday. Scores were: Essex 86 and 254; West Indies, 106 and 370 for six declared. The match was featured by the fine bowling of E. Martindale who took 12 Essex wickets for a total of only 105 runs, an average of less than nine runs to a wicket. Da Costa was high bat for the visitors with 105 in the second innings.

Closing Date Is Extended

NEW YORK, May 17 (AP)—The Metropolitan Golf Association today announced it had extended the closing date for entries for its open championship to May 19. The entry list was to have been closed today. The open will be played at the Winged Foot Golf Club, Mamaroneck, N. Y., May 25, 26 and 27, with Olin Dutra defending the title he won for the first time last year.

College Golf Results

Amherst 3, Brown 3.
Colgate 6, Cornell 0.
M. I. T. 3, Boston C. 3.

Pirates Triumph To Retain First Place in Race

Giants, Dodgers and Braves Also Win in National Baseball League

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	17	8	.680
New York	16	8	.667
Cincinnati	13	12	.520
St. Louis	14	13	.519
Brooklyn	11	11	.500
Boston	13	16	.448
Chicago	11	16	.407
Philadelphia	8	19	.296

Results May 16

Boston 6, Cincinnati 3.
Brooklyn 6, St. Louis 5.
Pittsburgh 8, Philadelphia 4.
New York 4, Chicago 1.

The Pittsburgh baseball team defeated Philadelphia yesterday, 8 to 4, and held first place in the National League standing. Bill Swift pitched good ball for the Pirates, but was given poor support. Three errors helped the Phillies to the four runs they scored. The Pirates made 10 safeties and were ahead from the third inning on. Floyd Vaughan connected with only one hit, a double, but batted in three runs. Gus Suhr hit a homer. Whitney drove out a pair of doubles for the Phillies.

Although outhit, 8 to 6, New York beat Chicago yesterday, 4 to 1, and kept pace with the leading Pirates. Carl Hubbell was effective in the New York box, keeping his opponent's eight hits well scattered. Two scratch singles and three successive bases on balls, yielded by Pat Malone, gave the Giants a pair of runs in the first inning. A base on balls in the fifth and also in the ninth, figured in the scoring of two more Giant runs. Riggs Stephenson's double for the Cubs was the only extra-base hit of the contest.

Johnny Frederick's single with the bases full in the ninth inning enabled the Brooklyn Dodgers to defeat St. Louis, 6 to 5. Bill Hallahan, Cardinal left-hander, walked Flowers to open Brooklyn's ninth and Dizzy Dean was called in to pitch. The big right-hander gave two more passes, filling the bases, and then Frederick singled home the tying and winning runs. Frederick also made three other singles during the game. Taylor for the Dodgers and Martin of the Cardinals, hit triples.

Behind Huck Betts, the Boston Braves opened their western trip by scoring a 6-to-3 victory over the Cincinnati Reds. Betts pitched nine-hit ball and yielded only three runs. His only real trouble came in the ninth inning, but a fast double play stopped that. The Braves made 11 safeties, Randy Moore and Wally Berger getting three apiece. Joe Mowry, rookie outfielder, contributed a triple and single. Paul Derringer, recently acquired from the Cardinals, started for the Reds. He did fairly well until the Braves drove him out of the box in the eighth. The scores by innings:

At Pittsburgh

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	2	3	0	0	1	1	1	x	8	10	3
Philadelphia	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	8	0

Batteries—Swift and Padden; Moore, Hansen, Liska and Davis. Losing pitcher—Moore. Umpires—Moran, Pfirman and McGrew. Time—1h. 53m.

At Chicago

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	4	6	4
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	8	1

Batteries—Hubbell and Mancuso; Malone, Tinning, Bush and Hartnett. Losing pitcher—Malone. Umpires—Stark and Rigler. Time—2h. 1m.

At St. Louis

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	6	12	2
St. Louis	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	5	10	0

Batteries—Clark, Beck, Benge and Lopez, Outen; Hallahan, Dean and Wilson. Winning pitcher—Beck. Losing pitcher—Dean. Umpires—Reardon and Magerkurth. Time—2h. 32m.

At Cincinnati

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	6	11	1
Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	9	0

Batteries—Betts and Hargrave; Derringer, Benton, Quinn and Manion. Losing pitcher—Derringer. Umpires—Quigley and Barr. Time—1h. 45m.

Doubleheader List For American League

CHICAGO, May 17 (AP)—Chicago, St. Louis and Cleveland have suffered most by the whims of the weather this season, a revised listing of doubleheaders and alterations of the American League schedule issued by President William Harridge showed yesterday. The schedule; doubleheaders unless otherwise designated:

June 1—Chicago at Detroit; 2—Cleveland at St. Louis; 2—Boston at Washington (fills open date); 4—Chicago at St. Louis; 4—Detroit at Cleveland; 4—Philadelphia at New York; 6—Boston at New York; 8—Washington at Boston; 10—New York at Philadelphia; 11—Detroit at Chicago; 13—Cleveland at Detroit; 18—New York at Chicago; 18—Boston at Cleveland; 25—Philadelphia at Chicago; 25—Boston at St. Louis; 25—Washington at Cleveland; 30—Philadelphia at St. Louis.

July 2—Boston at Chicago; 2—Philadelphia at St. Louis.

Aug. 20—New York at Chicago; 20—Boston at Cleveland; 27—Philadelphia at Chicago; 27—Washington at Cleveland.

International League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Newark	19	10	.655
Toronto	18	14	.563
Baltimore	19	15	.559
Rochester	16	13	.552
Montreal	16	14	.533
Albany	13	17	.433
Jersey City	11	17	.393
Buffalo	9	21	.300

Results May 16

Albany 9, Montreal 7.
Toronto 7, Newark 2.
Rochester 4, Jersey City 3.
Baltimore 10, Buffalo 7.
Buffalo 10, Baltimore 1.

Woman Sets Auto Record

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Another international motoring record was placed to the credit of a woman recently when Mrs. Stewart of England, driving a Derby Special automobile on the Montlhery track, near here, covered a mile from a flying start in 26 11-100s. This represents a rate of approximately 138 miles per hour. Formerly the fastest run by a machine in the two liter class was 26 42-100s. by E. A. Eldridge in 1926.

Pair Released Outright

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 17 (AP)—Pitchers Johnny Ogden and Frank "Dutch" Henry, obtained by the St. Louis Cardinals from Cincinnati in a trade which also brought Leo Durocher to the Cards, yesterday were released outright to the Rochester team of the International League. The Cardinal management also announced the realease, on option, of Catcher Lewis to Columbus of the American Association.

College Baseball Results

Colgate 5, Clarkson 3.
Lowell T. S. 14, Clark 3.
R. I. State 9, Northeastern 3.
St. Michael's 12, Norwich 8.
Tufts 11, New Hampshire 10.

College Track Results

Bucknell 83, Susquehanna 43.
Rochester 78½, Hobart 34½.

By-Plays

Baseball Defies Hard Times

JUDGING from the way baseball fans have been turning out to see the National and American League games this season, those persons who thought the national game was in for a hard season financially were no more successful in their prophesying than are a majority of the fans who try to pick the winners of the two pennants. Weather conditions have been far from conducive to large attendances and yet over 200,000 persons have been reported as attending six doubleheaders within the period of a week. That represents quite a respectable amount of the coin of the realm for these days and seems to show that professional baseball is able to take care of itself even in the hardest kind of times.

Rowing Is on the Increase

It is strange to see how college rowing is on the increase at a time when the athletic authorities at practically all of the colleges in the United States have been cutting down expenses and even canceling some sports because there was not money enough to go around. Then, too, it will be recalled that the Intercollegiate Rowing Association canceled its regatta on the Hudson next month on account of the cost of maintaining it. Practically all of those colleges which have maintained rowing in the past are still maintaining their crews and the varsity eights are taking part in just as many, if not more, regattas than they took part in last year, with the lone exception of the Hudson River event. In addition there are three or four colleges which are boating crews for the first time and much enthusiasm is being shown at these colleges. "Crew" is a great sport and the oldest college athletic competition in the world and, while the oarsman's reward does not compare with the football man's returns, it is one of the most popular and beneficial sports held. Every college that is so situated that it can have a crew should do all in its power to provide its undergraduates with the necessary equipment.

A Few Picking Up Many Points

When it comes to a few athletes picking up many points for their college track and field teams, Bowdoin, Princeton and Harvard have three men to offer who are worthy of more than passing consideration. Quite often it is to be noted that one athlete may pick up a couple of first places in a dual meet, especially if he is a sprinter or hurdler; but this year each of the above colleges has an athlete who can better two first places in almost any class of dual competition. Perhaps the most remarkable of the three is William R. Bonthron '34 of Princeton who won the 800, 1500 and 3000-meter runs against Yale, a most difficult combination. Ray E. McLaughlin '33 of Bowdoin, scored 19 points for his team in the Maine State intercollegiates by winning the 100 and 220-yard dashes and the 220-yard hurdles and taking second in the 120-yard high hurdles and third in the running broad jump, and Edwin E. Calvin '35 won the 100 and 220-yard dashes and running broad jump for Harvard in the dual meet against Dartmouth. Three athletes who can score 49 points for their colleges in such competition come pretty close to forming a track team in themselves. Harvard is the most fortunate of the three as Calvin is only a sophomore while Bonthron is a junior and McLaughlin a senior.

Coming Back to League Competition

Announcement that Harvard is to be a competitor in a "Big Four" hockey league next winter is simply along the lines which have been developing at the Cambridge university during the last few months. Harvard's first move, along this line, found the Crimson joining the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League. Now hockey has taken up league form and it is expected that before long announcement will be made that Harvard is to play in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League next winter. The Crimson is already in the pony polo league and golf competitions and no one will be surprised to hear that Harvard will compete in the eastern intercollegiate swimming and wrestling associations. For a number of years Harvard has held aloof from organized competition; but this policy now appears to have been thrown in the discard and many Harvard followers expect that it will result in keener and more interesting competition than has been the case where schedules have been made up on the basis of independent contests.

Long Beach Regatta Has a Title Flavor

NEW YORK, May 17 (AP)—With the eastern rowing season nearing an end, shorn of its Poughkeepsie climax, a real championship flavor is assured for the regatta at Long Beach, Calif., in July with the sprint champions of East and West battling down the 2000-meter Olympic course for national honors.

Washington completed this season on the Pacific coast undefeated. Ahead of Yale, uncrowned sprint champion of the East, lies only the four-mile row against Harvard at New London, June 16.

The convincing manner in which their two varsity crews have won their two races to date, Washington against its only west coast rivals—California and U. C. L. A.—and Yale against Columbia, Pennsylvania, Cornell and Princeton, leaves little argument as to their title claims.

Harvard also has accepted the invitation to race on the west coast so that the outcome at New London will etract nothing from the Long Beach program.

The third probable eastern entry, Cornell, has not yet accepted, but the Ithacans have yet to win a varsity race this spring.

Harvard will have its first opportunity to give Yale a clear claim to the eastern title when it rows against Cornell, M. I. T. and Syracuse, the only other undefeated crew in the East, at Ithaca on Saturday. The Crimson also rows Pennsylvania and Navy on the Charles River, Boston, May 27.

Harvard although defeated by Princeton, has a powerful boatload which has been brought along slowly and it would not be surprising to see the Crimson sweep through to New London without again taking the wash of any opposing shell.

Only one other regatta remains on the eastern schedule, the Childs Cup, which will be rowed at Philadelphia Saturday among Columbia, Pennsylvania and Princeton. All three have been defeated by Yale and none will go to the coast.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Memphis	23	12	.657
New Orleans	23	15	.605
Birmingham	21	14	.600
Nashville	17	16	.515
Atlanta	17	17	.500
Chattanooga	16	17	.485
Little Rock	10	22	.313
Knoxville	8	22	.267

Results May 16

Atlanta 8, Memphis 5.
Atlanta 3, Memphis 2.
Nashville 10, New Orleans 5.
Chattanooga 6, Birmingham 3.
Little Rock 6, Knoxville 5.

Soccer at World's Fair

CHICAGO, May 17 (AP)—The Toronto Scots, champions of Canada, and the Stix, Baer and Fuller team of St. Louis, United States titleholder, will meet for the soccer championship of North America at Soldier Field, June 11. The match will be a World's Fair feature. On June 13, the German-Americans of Philadelphia, national amateur champions, and the Swedes of Chicago, Illinois titleholders, will meet on the same field.

New Speedboat Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GARDONE, Italy—The world's speed record for power-boats of the 12 liter class has been shattered by Signor Becchi of Italy, who recently piloted his craft, Lia, here at a rate of 112.202 kilometers per hour. The previous best achievement was 109.820 kilometers per hour, also by Becchi.

Schissler to Coach Pros

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Paul Schissler, former Oregon State College football coach, has been secured to coach the Chicago Cardinals of the National Professional Football League.

General Motors Acquisition

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, May 17—General Motors Corporation, through Delco Products Corporation, a subsidiary, has acquired Sunlight Electric Manufacturing Company of Warren, Ohio, producer of fractional horsepower motors. The transaction is reported to involve $1,000,000. Last year General Motors bought Packard Electric Company, also of Warren.

Schussheim Reaches The Round of Eight

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 17—Marcus Schussheim, the defending titleholder, advanced to the quarterfinal round of the United States table tennis championship yesterday at Gimbels. The champion defeated Fred Thompson of Chicago, 21—8, 21—15, in a third-round encounter, then emerged from a hard-fought five-game battle with Fred H. Festger of New York at 21—15, 18—21, 22—20, 20—22, 21—17.

Albert Goldman, metropolitan champion, also reached the quarterfinal round when he downed David Hollub, Bronx player, 18—21, 21—11, 21—16, 17—21, 21—17.

Dr. Lawrence Kurzrok, well-known lawn tennis star, met with defeat in the third round when Edward Dugan of Chicago put him out in straight games, 21—19, 21—12.

Edward Silverglade of Trenton, N. J., scored victories in the third and fourth rounds. He defeated W. J. Festger of New York, 21—14, 16—21, 22—20, and George Stoddard of Flushing, 21—13, 21—13, 21—16.

Helen Ovenden of Chicago reached the third round in women's singles. She defeated Eve Schwartz of New York, 21—9, 21—8, and Ruth Leo, also of New York, 21—8, 21—16.

German to Row at Henley

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—There will be at least one formidable contender from overseas in the races for the classic Diamond Sculls at Henley Royal Regatta. He is G. Von Oppel of Germany, who is in England now, training under the expert guidance of Ted Phelps, the world's professional sculling champion. The Diamonds, it may be recalled, went to Germany last year, through the victory of that magnificent stylist, H. Buhtz. Henley Regatta, the climax of the British summer boat-racing season, will start Wednesday, July 5, and finish the following Saturday, July 8. The latter date, incidentally, is the busiest Saturday of the year. There will be the finals at Henley and at the Wimbledon lawn tennis championships, and the amateur track and field athletic titles will be in dispute at the White City Stadium. Then there are the Eton-Harrow cricket match, the King's Cup Air Race, and certain attractive pony polo games—all fixed for this day.

New Band Uniforms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LINCOLN, Neb.—New uniforms will add color to the University of Nebraska football games next fall when the Cornhusker musicians march on the field. New equipment will sport white crossbelts with buckles at the breastbone. Scarlet and white pompons will adorn the hats.

Seek Conference To Enforce Standards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLLEGEVILLE, Penna.—A resolution to establish a state-wide Pennsylvania eligibility conference to enforce in a uniform and practical way the standards established by the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools in regard to athletics has been made by the Pennsylvania College Presidents' Association. Forty-one presidents representing as many institutions recently approved the plan at the annual spring meeting.

This resolution was drawn up and recommended by a special committee on the athletic policy of the Pennsylvania College Presidents' Association, composed of R. C. Hutchison, president of Washington and Jefferson; Rev. E. V. Stanford of Villanova, and Parke R. Kolbe of Drexel Institute.

It is the purpose of the conference to establish a "home rule" in Pennsylvania which will provide for the enforcement of standards of the Middle Atlantic States Association and any additional regulations deemed necessary. Recently that association formed uniform eligibility rules, but made no provision for the manner in which such regulations shall be enforced.

"The subsidizing of athletics" is definitely opposed in the new Pennsylvania resolution. Under this adoption, athletic scholarships will be abolished. Other institutions not conforming with this resolution will be eliminated from the approved list.

The resolution in part, reads as follows: "This is done to encourage the spirit of amateurism and the discouragement not only of technical professionalism, but also of conduct tending to introduce or foster the spirit of unprofessionalism and commercialism in athletics."

The Ohio Athletic Conference intercollegiate rules and regulations are being studied for an example in the forming of the Pennsylvania regulations. The purposes of the Pennsylvania eligibility conference as outlined by the special committee were as follows:

The proper subordination of athletics to the regular scholastic work of the colleges, and the encouragement of a high standard of scholarship among athletes.

The encouragement of the spirit of amateurism and the discouragement not only of technical professionalism, but also of all conduct tending to introduce or foster the spirit of professionalism and commercialism in athletics.

The encouragement of the highest ideals of sportsmanship and gentlemanly conduct in members of opposing teams and their supporters, and especially of generous treatment of visiting teams by the team and student body of the home college.

The securing of faculty for administration supervision of and responsibility for athletic finances in the colleges of the Conference.

The establishment and enforcement of uniform eligibility rules for participants in intercollegiate athletics.

Britain Places One, Two

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRESCIA, Italy—One of the world's greatest road races for automobiles, the Italian Mille Miglia, provided a triumph for British drivers and cars in the 1100 c.c. class, for Capt. George Eyston and Earl Howe, both in the M. G. Magnette machines, were placed first and second, respectively. Their tiny cars were in opposition to high-powered giants, such as the Alfa-Romeo piloted by Tazio Nuvolari, idol of Italy's sporting public. Nuvolari won the main prize, averaging 67.46 miles per hour for a thousand mile route that lay along the hazardous mountain roads of the Dolomites. Twice the Appenines had to be climbed and descended. The first car to flash across the finishing line was Eyston's and his time, 18h. 1m. 4s. gave him an average speed of 59.60 m. p. h. Howe returned 56.82 m. p. h. The third "M. G." entrant, Sir Henry Birkin, had to retire through valve trouble.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Sacramento	26	15	.634
Los Anngeles	23	17	.575
Portland	22	17	.564
Hollywood	22	19	.537
Missions	22	20	.524
Oakland	20	20	.500
San Francisco	14	28	.363
Seattle	12	25	.324

Results May 16

Missions 8, Los Angeles 6.
San Francisco 3, Hollywood 2.
Seattle 11, Oakland 5.
Sacramento 7, Portland 2.

College Tennis Results

Colgate 7, Hamilton 2.
Hartford G. C. 9, Yale 6.

Garden Rental To Bruins in Question

It is possible that Boston may be without major-league hockey next winter. It is possible that the batting Boston Bruins may play their home games in Chicago or Detroit. It is possible that the Boston Bruins may leave the Boston Garden and play their home games in the Boston Arena. Again it is possible that the Bruins may be at their old stand, the Boston Garden as usual. All this must be settled between June 1 and June 15.

Undeniably much water must go over the dam between now and those dates. The present Boston Garden situation leads one to believe that the local interests, constituting a minority in financial obligation, are out to part from the New York interests, with heavy obligations. About June 1 this problem will be settled. Then will come the question between the Garden interests and the Bruins in regard to next year's rental.

It is no secret that the Bruins do not intend to operate under the financial agreement which has existed with the Garden during the past five years. The Bruins have paid around $600,000 rental to the Garden since its opening; but that must be curtailed according to Mr. Adams. The Bruin owner leaves on his vacation June 15, and states that arrangements must be made by that time or not at all. He will not return until August, and says that then it will be too late properly to prepare for the season tickets. Since he has arranged an entirely new seating plan and scaled prices lower, time is needed to allot seats and lower rental is necessary to fit the new prices.

In regard to the alternatives Mr. Adams says his team would be welcomed in both Detroit and Chicago at satisfactory rentals. There is no question but that the Boston Arena would welcome back the Bruins. At the Arena the seating capacity is less and only season ticket holders could be certain of their places. The situation is seemingly up to the Garden, which is the logical home of the team and developments between now and June 15 are quite apt to be interesting.

Miss Madison Teaching

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

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The Home Forum

Prisms

WE HAPPENED upon something beautiful the other day.

Grandmother's candelabrum, with its graceful lusters of well-cut crystals, had just been freshly cleaned and polished; and had been set, momentarily, in a window full in the light of the westering sun.

Instantly the whole room became a whirl of glory.

As the sun's rays struck the slender crystals, hanging in three garlands around the candle sockets, each crystal from each of its faces and edges transmitted the rays to every surface in the room. The walls and the ceiling, the tables, chairs, and even the radiators and the cavern of the fireplace bore dancing shapes of light in varying colors and sizes. Some of the shapes were rings, some were coinlike, others were vague shimmers, according to the direction of each refracted ray. Some displayed the full gamut of the seven colors of the spectrum; others were disks of red, blue and green; still others were only dots of light.

The candelabrum itself, which was the medium for all this moving light and color, possessed beauty on its own account. It was made in the 1830's or 1840's. There was a graceful standard representing a knight and his lady, cast in French gilt and attached to a square marble base. Above, were the three branches for the candles, with an elaborate collar at the base of each socket in the shape of a wreath of grapes and leaves. From the three collars hung the exquisite lusters, each in two sections, the upper one small and square, the lower one elongated and proportionately slender.

The lusters, gently oscillating in the sunlight, served as perfect prisms, refracting light and resolving it into the colors of the spectrum.

* * *

Yet it was not so much the color as the motion of these suddenly released rays that took captive the eye and the imagination. There was a fascinating individuality of movements, combined with a central rhythm. The shapes of light were like members of a ballet, trained beyond mechanical performance into artistry, so that, according to a well-devised plan, each performer had at times a solo part; or perhaps, to put it more accurately, each performed a subtly differentiated part which contributed to the ensemble.

For example, high on the left wall above the piano, two dancers kept up a continual rhythmic meeting and separating. These were tri-colored rings of light, that swayed toward each other, dipped, gracefully retreated, and met again, as the crystals that were their media softly swayed.

On the glass of a picture, two spots of light kept coming together with a little upward motion as if a dancer, otherwise invisible, was lifting her two luminous hands, lightly and silently clapping them; then dropping them out of sight, and again lifting them in endless, flowing repetition.

Against the sooty back of the fireplace, a spectrum-hued sprite ran laughing up into the blackness of the chimney and slid down again. Along a radiator, almost parallel with the candelabrum, an elongated glimmer wove in and out like a moonbeam on water.

These are but examples. There was scarcely a foot of surface in the whole room that was not illuminated by some beautiful, mercurial transplendence.

* * *

Someone jarred the candelabrum ever so slightly, and the room went into a veritable frenzy. The sprite in the fireplace slid up the chimney and down again, like an excited acrobat on a greased pole. The phantom hands on the picture glass clapped wildly. The dancers above the piano swept into a gay rigadoon. All the shapes on floor and ceiling and wall swirled and whirled and rocketed until we closed our eyes for peace. Then the quivering in the crystals slowly subsided. One by one the dancers moved more and more slowly, and in a smaller arc. The tempo became languorous, and the individual loveliness of each shape of light lingered for the eye.

We had time to discover new beauties all about the room, and new prankish absurdities. Low down by the baseboard an industrious child happily pat-a-caked all by himself. A small rainbow impolitely revealed a neglected cobweb dipping from a picture wire. A little photograph became curiously framed and unframed in a recurrent nimbus of radiant colors.

We were full of exclamations: "Oh, look there!" and "Did you see that?" We had each our favorites, that we watched so long that we forgot other favorites, or were taken by surprise when one of us reached out slyly and set the crystals swinging again.

Since we are book-loving persons, it was inevitable that one or the other of us would be reminded of something on the bookshelves. We might, had our taste led us that way, have hunted out a treatise on light and found a cold, practical explanation of the nature of the phenomena we had been watching with such joy. If the Professor had been there, he would, no doubt, have steered us into realms, curious to us but real to him, where invisible chemical and calorific properties could have become as fascinating as the visible beauties of the colored rays wheeling before our eyes.

Or if the venerable scholar, who relieves law by a study of Dante, had been there, he would certainly have pulled down a book from the shelf familiar to him and read from the *Paradiso*, in the translation of Alfred Brooks, Dante's description of the blessed:

"I beheld many living and surpassing lights, which, taking us as a center, formed themselves into a wreath. They were even sweeter of voice than resplendent in aspect. In the heavenly court, whence I have returned to Earth, many precious and lovely beings exist which cannot be transported from the kingdom, and of such was the song of these lights.'

But we, being learned neither in the properties of light nor in the lore of Dante, turned to our shelf of modern verse and took down Amy Lowell's *A Dome of Many-Coloured Glass*. The wording of the title fitted the display around us, though 'tis true, the author's implication gave it a far wider significance. But one of the poems in the volume—a tiny poem casually entitled "Fragment," was part and parcel of the beauty on which we had stumbled.

"What is poetry?" the poet asks; and answers that it is glass that's taught

"to make
Beauty a thing of awe; where sunbeams caught,
Transmuted fall in sheafs of rainbows. . . ."

WINNIFRED KING RUGG.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

A Chinese Letter-Writer and His Client — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OF THE many varied century-old traditions and professions in China, that of the letter-writer is one of the most useful and interesting. For, although the population of China is approximately four hundred million, it would be safe to say that only about five per cent are able to read or write. This, then, we might be inclined to believe, would tend to make them careless of sending a message to the family at home, when dwelling in some distant place. But the Chinese, on the whole, are generous, loving and devoted to their families; they will often deprive themselves of one or more of their few necessities in order to have a cheerful message sent to their loved ones, together with some small present. Consequently the professional letter-writer is looked upon as one of the necessary institutions of present-day China.

Pictured here is a typical man of letters, seated at his desk and writing a letter for a client who, as is the custom, waits comfortably a few feet away.

It is sometimes touching to listen to the hesitating, stumbling instructions of the sender; and to note how the old scholar will embellish and round them into grace of style, at the same time carefully preserving the character and message of the sender.

The surroundings are perhaps worth notice. The location is a quiet street at one of the seldom used side entrances to a palace grounds. Beyond the gate are the tranquillity and calm of a beautiful garden. The street is free of the usual bustle of the main thoroughfares; and, over all, there is that feeling of rest and seclusion where those who desire may tarry and, through the medium of this gentle old scribe, send a letter home.

The letter-writer is also a letter-reader; and, to those who live a more or less nomadic life, his desk is a receiving post office. Resourceful always in his advisory capacity, he does much to build up the character and morale of those with whom he comes in contact.

The professional letter-writer is not one who seeks the purely mercenary gain of the few pence received for his service. It is a very old profession, different families having carried it on for centuries.

This particular stand, which in winter is covered by a rude shelter and heated by a meager brazier of hot coals, has been used by a member of the same family for the past eight generations.

Soft spoken and gentle, a sympathetic friend, philosopher, and counselor, is the professional Chinese letter-writer.

In Search of Wuthering Heights

Many make the pilgrimage to Haworth, but few continue it to Wuthering Heights. Wnat the Parsonage has to give them is enough. None would have been more surprised than Emily that any should trouble to journey to "The Withins" merely to see the house which she has made the scene of her strange imaginings.

It was a wild, blowy morning, with the clouds scattered over a blue-gray sky, but the road to Stanbury, though uphill, was smooth and easy to the feet. Stanbury is the gateway to Wuthering Heights, a shy village and unconscious of its fame. To leave it and the smooth highway was to leave today behind and return to yesterday, to the moorland of Emily Brontë, untidied, unspoilt. Going along its upward-reaching tracks, it was easy to feel how London could seem as far away, as unbelievable, as Babylon or Nineveh.

There was a road for the feet to walk on, but there were no guiding signs, no stage directions: "This way to The Withins, alias Wuthering Heights," meaning (this in a stage whisper) "Wind-driven." There was no habitation within sight, but a milk cart stumbled its way over the rough stones. The driver knew Wuthering Heights. "It's a long walk," said he, pointing to the telegraph posts that stretched away beyond the vision, like notes of exclamation in perpetual surprise at finding themselves in this wild country. "You follow those till they come to an end, and even then you must go on further. It's a long way beyond," he said again.

It was a long way, stony and boggy. Up, up, up, all the time in the teeth of the wind — "the slapping, whistling wind" of Emily Brontë. It was not an easy way, but it was glorious. The telegraph posts continued, leading to a farm, and there they ended. A girl in blue stood by the gate, feeding some chickens and smiling. It was good-by to civilization! Even the milk cart came no farther, for there was nothing to come for, and the only living things to be seen were sheep.

The ground got steeper, stonier, boggier. The path was only a track, a water course, and soon only an accustomed eye could see, by the drift of the grass, the way that pilgrim feet have crushed for themselves. It was fifteen hundred feet up. The wind blew ceaselessly, and the skies were cloudy and gray, but Wuthering Heights was in sight! Squelch, squelch went the water under the rushes as they were trod upon, and the sheep looked up amazed to see a stranger. On the left was a disused quarry, and all round were the walls of houses, abandoned when the quarrying was ended. Wuthering Heights was before one, intact, untenanted, its doors and windows filled in with great stones. Two trees, leaning toward the house as if for shelter, were making an organ of themselves for the winds to blow through —a thundering melody. It was a dark and solitary spot. One turned, to set his feet homeward. One turned, and there before one, far away, beyond the frowning moors, was the valley, clear and beautiful. Down below a tarn shone in the sun. It was a parable of Emily Brontë.

A Tune Down a Summer Street

Half-dusk, and the street lamps shone
Beneath a pale quarter-moon
That looked like a delicate cradle
Cut out and pasted on velvety walls.
A small wind blew through the darkness,
As if fluttering gently the folds
Of some invisible, clinging veil.
Then quietly a piano was playing somewhere—
A tune down a summer street.
Over and over, over and over,
A tune that was made for concert halls,
Yet strangely woven in the curious tapestry
Of a silent prairie night.

All at once there was no dim street, no cradle moon—
Only the veil of darkness
Blowing tenderly about a train of covered wagons,
Swallowed by grave, measureless prairies.
Only the darkness—and the tune made for concerts:

But the stage was the prairies;
And the audience, tens upon tens of travelers,
Dusty, disheartened, engulfed with unspeakable loneliness.
Hungry for beauty, and weary,
They gathered closely in groups on that new soil
Around a carved rosewood piano
Hastily lowered from one of the wagons—
A rosewood piano, brought from an old-fashioned parlor.
How suddenly the caravan's one luxury
Rose from mockery to deepest respect!
On the carved stool sat a young bride,
Fair like a flower and slender,
Whose laughing black eyes had sobered
During long days of scorching prairie sun.
White fingers crept lovingly, haltingly over familiar chords;
And then—there was the tune,
The tune made for concerts,
Singing into the prairie night!
Whispering, talking, laughing,
It was easing the ache in the tight throats of men,
Lessening the tears of women who wept openly;
Pouring hope into desolate dreams!
Over and over, over and over,
The little bride played for her people,
Because she knew their great need.
And the tune she played was a prayer—
The sort of prayer no earthly thing can drown,
No years can wipe away,
Because it is of an understanding heart.

Late in the night, when the sleepy fires burned low,
Strengthened, comforted men tied the rosewood piano
Again in its covered wagon.
They touched it gratefully—
As a lost child clings to him who leads the way back;
Tenderly—as a woman takes in her arms her firstborn;
Reverently—as if they, the Knights of Arthur,
Held the precious chalice of the Holy Grail.

The fires were out.
The prairie was a street again,
Where a small wind blew and lamps burned at the corners.
Somehow, the pale moon cradle was lovelier,
So lovely it might even have rocked slightly
With the tune down the summer street.

JEAN SANDERS.

LA DEPENDENCIA VERDADERA

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

NUNCA, tal vez, desde que Mary Baker Eddy dió al mundo los resultados de su estudio consagrado de las Escrituras, ha habido evidencia más pronunciada de cuánto la humanidad necesita el entendimiento de Dios y la demostración de la verdadera dependencia en él de lo que lo hay hoy en día. Hay miles, sin embargo, que están aprendiendo por el estudio de su libro de texto SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) que por muy grande que sea la necesidad por lo espiritual y lo real, la fuente de provisión para suplir esta necesidad está siempre a mano, aquí mismo y en esta hora, y con toda abundancia. Esta verdad empieza a manifestarse en nuestra experiencia humana cuando aprendemos a reclamar aquello que es la herencia del hombre como hijo de Dios.

En sus escritos Mary Baker Eddy ha explicado claramente la naturaleza de la dependencia verdadera. En la página 28 de su libro RETROSPECTION AND INTROSPECTION (RETROSPECCIÓN E INTROVERSIÓN) escribe: "Nuestra dependencia en cosas materiales tiene que transferirse a la percepción de cosas espirituales y a la dependencia en ellas."

Las experiencias de los últimos años han demostrado más claramente que nunca, cuán fútil es depender en cosas materiales tales como las riquezas terrenales tan pasageras, y han probado que es deseable llegar a conocer la única fuente de todo lo bueno, el único poder que no falla nunca, y que está siempre al alcance nuestro,—la Mente divina. Los estudiantes de la Ciencia Cristiana están aprendiendo a elevarse por encima de las preocupaciones y de la ansiedad a pesar de circunstancias aparentemente agobiantes, apartando la mirada de la evidencia de lo temporal, de lo que no es real, y dependiendo con toda sinceridad en lo real y eterno, en la Mente divina, que nunca ha negado y nunca negará nada bueno a su creación.

Recientemente alguien, que está tratando de ganar un entendimiento más pleno de la relación que existe entre Dios y su idea, el hombre, tenía que afrontar los problemas de la falta de empleo, escasez monetaria y debilidad física, aparte de las preocupaciones y la ansiedad que acompañan aquellos. Una mañana, mientras que estaba leyendo la Biblia, su pensamiento fué dirigido por Dios a estas palabras en el libro de Job: "Traba amistad con él [Dios], te lo ruego, y está en paz con él; que por ello te vendrá el bien." Reflexionando sobre estas palabras se acordó de una declaración de Mary Baker Eddy en la página 261 de SCIENCE AND HEALTH, que reza así: "Mantened vuestro pensamiento constantemente en lo duradero, lo bueno y lo verdadero, y los traeréis a vuestra experiencia en la medida que ocupen vuestros pensamientos." Empezó a comprender que adherirse "constantemente a lo duradero, lo bueno y lo verdadero" requería un cambio completo en su manera de pensar, un abandono de toda creencia en la realidad de condiciones discordantes, de toda creencia, en suma, que la materia es inteligente y substancial. A medida que sustituyó estas creencias por el entendimiento verdadero, experimentó la verdad de las palabras de Mary Baker Eddy. Llegó a estar en mejor amistad con Dios, y las cosas buenas prometidas se manifestaron en su experiencia. Una sensación de confusión y de desmayo fué reemplazada por paz y armonía. Estaba aprendiendo a depender enteramente en las cosas del Espíritu y a cosechar los frutos de esta confianza verdadera.

Aquellos que se están esforzando por ganar un entendimiento mayor de la verdad de la existencia por un estudio serio de la Ciencia Cristiana, llegan a ser más adictos a la Biblia que nunca antes. Cuando se estudia en conexión con el libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana, que es de veras una "clave" de las Escrituras, el significado espiritual de la Palabra se revela; y en vez de ser un Libro considerado en primer lugar como una bella obra literaria, la "Palabra inspirada de la Biblia" llega a ser lo que era para Mary Baker Eddy, y lo que esperó llegara a ser para todos los estudiantes de la Ciencia Cristiana, un "guía suficiente a la vida eterna" (SCIENCE AND HEALTH, pág. 497; EL MANUAL DE LA IGLESIA, pág. 15).

Es imposible estudiar la Biblia, aunque no sea más que con cierta medida de entendimiento, sin descubrir la relación que existe entre la dependencia en la Verdad y la consumación de lo bueno. No hay nada nuevo en eso: Demuestra la operación de la ley de Dios, que siempre ha existido y siempre existirá. En el Antiguo Testamento tenemos ejemplos prominentes de individuos que vizlumbraron esta verdad y que fueron capazes de demostrar su poder de múltiples maneras.

Cristo Jesús, el Guía, dió pruebas indubitables de la eficacia de esta iluminada dependencia en Dios. Su capacidad de contender victoriosamente con toda clase de circunstancias adversas que se presentaron, fuesen éstas escasez de alimento, enfermedades consideradas incurables, o hasta la muerte misma, era el resultado de su profunda comprensión y dependencia de la omnipotencia y omnipresencia de Dios, el Espíritu.

Durante siglos enteros una parte esencial de las enseñanzas y del ejemplo de Jesús se había pasado por alto; y sólo cuando la Ciencia Cristiana se presentó a la humanidad sufriente empezó a despertarse de nuevo a un entendimiento de las relaciones verdaderas que existen entre Dios y el hombre como su imagen y semejanza, y a dar la prueba práctica de su eficacia.

Miles de personas en el mundo entero están expresando diariamente su gratitud por la Ciencia Cristiana en pensamientos y en actos. Y así se está probando constantemente que aunque para los sentidos materiales las condiciones puedan parecer difíciles, no tenemos más que "abandonar" persistentemente "nuestra dependencia en lo que es falso y atenernos firmemente a lo que es verdadero" (SCIENCE AND HEALTH, pág. 192) para reemplazar la discordia por la armonía.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Gray Haze

This is a day when every man should stand
Remote, upon a mist-encircled hill,
To see the far, dim mountains, purple-spanned,
To listen for wind-trumpets, sweet and shrill.

This is a day when every man should hear
The beating heart of each new-growing thing,
And feel reecho back from year to year
The swift eternal promise of the Spring.

JEANNETTE EYRE.

True Reliance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NEVER, perhaps, since Mary Baker Eddy gave to the world the results of her consecrated study of the Scriptures, has there been a more impressive evidence of human need for the understanding of God and the demonstration of true reliance on Him than at the present time. Thousands are learning, however, through the study of her textbook "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" that, no matter how great the need for the spiritual and real, the supply for filling that need is at hand here and now in abundance. This truth begins to be manifested in our human experience when we understand how to claim that which is the heritage of man as God's image.

In her writings Mrs. Eddy has elucidated the nature of true reliance. In "Retrospection and Introspection" (p. 28) she has written, "Our reliance upon material things must be transferred to a perception of and dependence on spiritual things."

Certainly the experiences of the past few years have emphasized the fallacy of depending upon material things, such as ephemeral, material riches, and have established the desirability of becoming more fully acquainted with the one source of all good, the one power which never fails and is always at hand—divine Mind. Students of Christian Science are gaining a freedom from worry and anxiety in the face of seemingly distressing circumstances, through learning to turn from the evidence of the unreal and temporal and to place their reliance whole-heartedly upon the real and eternal, upon divine Mind, which never has withheld and never will withhold any good thing from its creation.

Recently one who was endeavoring to gain a more thorough understanding of the relationship between God and His idea, man, was faced with the problems of unemployment, financial lack, and physical weakness, plus the worry and anxiety that usually accompany them. One morning, while she was reading the Bible, her thought was turned to God by these words in the book of Job: "Acquaint now thyself with him, and be at peace: thereby good shall come unto thee." Pondering the words, she was reminded of a statement by Mrs. Eddy on page 261 of Science and Health, which reads as follows: "Hold thought steadfastly to the enduring, the good, and the true, and you will bring these into your experience proportionably to their occupancy of your thoughts." She began to understand that to cling "steadfastly to the enduring, the good, and the true" required a complete reversal of her thinking, a letting go of all belief in the reality of discordant conditions, of all belief that matter is intelligent and substantial. As she replaced false belief with right understanding, she proved for herself the truth of Mrs. Eddy's words. She became better acquainted with God, and the good things that are promised came into her experience. A sense of confusion and dismay was replaced by peace and harmony. She indeed was learning how to place her reliance and dependence upon spiritual things and reap the fruits of true confidence.

Those who are endeavoring to gain a greater understanding of the truth of being through an earnest study of Christian Science, are learning to love the Bible as never before. When studied in conjunction with the Christian Science textbook, which is indeed a "key" to the Scriptures, the spiritual meaning of the Word is unfolded; and from being the Book which has been considered by some, perhaps, primarily as a beautiful piece of literature, "the inspired Word of the Bible" becomes what Mrs. Eddy herself found it to be, and what she expected it to become to all students of Christian Science, a "sufficient guide to eternal Life" (Science and Health, p. 497; Church Manual, p. 15.)

It is impossible to study the Bible with any degree of discernment without discovering the relationship between reliance upon Truth and the accomplishment of good. There is nothing new about this: it evidences the operation of God's law, which always has been and always will be. In the Old Testament we find outstanding examples of individuals who had glimpses of this truth, and who were able to demonstrate its power in manifold ways.

Christ Jesus, the Way-shower, gave unquestionable proofs of the efficacy of this illumined reliance on God. His ability to cope successfully with whatever adverse conditions arose, whether scarcity of food, supposedly incurable disease, or even death itself, was the result of His profound understanding of and reliance upon the omnipotence and omnipresence of God, Spirit.

For centuries the teachings and example of Jesus have been partially disregarded; and it was not until Christian Science was presented to suffering humanity that the world once more began to awake to an understanding of the true relationship between God and man, as His image and likeness, and to give practical evidence of its efficacy.

Thousands all over the world are daily expressing their gratitude for Christian Science by thought and deed. It is constantly being proved that, even though to mortal sense conditions may appear difficult, we have but persistently to "quit our reliance upon that which is false and grasp the true" (Science and Health, p. 192) in order to replace discord with harmony.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

Women of Sardinia

Another place we visited was Sennori. There, it seemed as if the inhabitants had poured out all their sense of beauty, and all their savings into the bargain, on their clothes, so that not a penny was left over with which to repair the houses. . . .

But out of doors, on the thresholds and the outside staircases, sat the beautifully dressed women, light-heartedly singing and gossiping. Those who were not plaiting baskets were busy spinning, and their distaffs were such perfect little works of art that time and again we had to stand and stare, fascinated not only by the distaffs, but also by the graceful, dignified gestures with which they managed them. It was just the same when they walked humming along the road, carrying burdens on their heads. Visions of proud statues and fragments of noble verses rose up from hidden recesses in one's mind. Hellas, the immortal, beckoned from far away out of the past. Yes, their beauty lent power to the women of Sennori. . . .

Another time we were in a little town called Sorso, which lay higher up the mountains than Sennori. It was more beautiful and interesting architecturally, and did not seem so impoverished. From the town gates there was a far-reaching view down the slopes to Sassari and the sea. Before we went up there, we stopped in a little valley where the only municipal fountain was situated. For all its simplicity, the long basin reminded one of the Villa d'Este, with its massive, smooth-polished stone rim and its row of bronze lion heads from which the crystal clear water spurted in parallel arches like an endless horserake. No gleam of sunlight ever reached that spot. Even in the hottest midsummer it was chill and damp. The stones were green and moss-covered, and festooned with the airiest cobwebs of trailing maidenhair fern.

The women came down in long processions to fill their vessels. Here they did not use clay or copper pots ("conche"), but broad, curiously curved tubs of scoured white wood, bound with iron hoops. They balanced them on their heads and strode along like proud queens. On the top of the water floated a ladle, or rather a cup, cut out of a piece of cork, with a thin stick thrust through it. It looked very curious when these sticks, which protruded about eighteen inches from the sides of the tubs, bobbed up and down in time with the women's springy strides as they slowly climbed the steep slopes and slippery steps. When we reached the town gate we met the rhythmic procession once more, lit up, this time, by the warm, clear afternoon sun. —AMELIE POSSE-BRAZDOVA, in "Sardinian Sideshow." (London: George Routledge & Sons. New York: Dutton.)

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Financial: Market Quotations

Brisk Advance In Stocks Embraces All Major Groups

American Telephone Is Strong Feature Among the Utility Issues

NEW YORK, May 17 (AP)—Favorable corporate and trade news, together with a hopeful interpretation of Chancellor Hitler's address, was accompanied by strength in the financial markets today.

In shares, several issues advanced 1 to 5 points. Bonds were firm, and such staples as wheat and cotton were moderately higher.

Directors of American Telephone maintained the boom time dividend rate of $9 a share annually, and the stock rose some 5 points.

General gains were shaded slightly in the late dealings.

Allied Chemical and Crown Cork were up about 3. Advances of 1 to 2 were shown in U. S. Steel, American Can, Chrysler, du Pont, Consolidated Gas and National Cash Register.

Case was little better than steady while General Motors improved fractionally.

Turnover approximated 5,000,000 shares.

Some Churning Around

After advancing in the early trading, the market churned around for a time coincident with news of Chancellor Hitler's address, but as banking quarters decided the German Chancellor's remarks still left the way open for constructive decisions at Geneva, as well as the London conference, and after announcement that American Telephone directors had ordered the regular quarterly dividend of $2.25, prices advanced further.

Bond Prices Firm

The bond market continued to exhibit a firm front today, and prices in most categories moved up fractionally to 2 or more points.

The address of Chancellor Hitler before the special Reichstag session seemingly was viewed as comparatively constructive, and various German external bonds, as well as other foreign obligations, displayed rallying tendencies.

Domestic corporation issues that reached higher levels included some of Alleghany Corp., American Telephone, American & Foreign Power, Armour & Co., Santa Fe, Baltimore & Ohio, Dodge Bros., Erie, Great Northern, Illinois Central, International Telephone, Missouri Pacific, Nickel Plate, Pennsylvania, Postal Telegraph, U. S. Rubber and Utilities Power & Light.

United States Government securities were fairly steady but generally quite inactive.

Money Market

New York Quotations

Call loans	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Stock Exch ...	1%	1%	2½%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	1½%	1½%	3%
Com paper ...	1¾	1¾	3
Bar silver ...	33½c	32⅝c	28⅛c
Time loans—			
50 to 90 days.	¾@1	¾@1	1½
4 to 6 months.	1 @1½	1 @1¾	1½

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 to 90 days.	⅝@ ½	⅝@ ½	1 @ ⅞
4 months	⅞@ ¾	⅞@ ¾	1⅛@1
6 months	1⅛@1	1⅛@1	1⅜@1¼

London Quotations

Call money ...	⅜%	⅜%	1%
Short bills ...	⅜@ ½	⅞@ ½	1⅛@1¼
3 mos bills ...	½@ ⅝	½@ ⅝	1⅛@1¼
Bar gold ...	124s	123s	113s 5d
Bar silver ...	19d	18 1/16d	17 1/16d

Boston Quotations

Call money ...	1½%	1½%	3%
Com paper ...	2 @2½	2 @2½	3½

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta ...	3½%	Bucharest ...	6%
Boston ...	3½	Budapest ...	4½
Chicago ...	3½	Sofia ...	8
Cleveland ...	3½	Calcutta ...	3½
Dallas ...	3½	Copenhagen ...	3½
Kansas City ...	3½	Helsingfors ...	6
Minneapolis ...	3½	Lisbon ...	6½
New York ...	3	London ...	2
Philadelphia ...	3½	Madrid ...	6
Richmond ...	3½	Oslo ...	4
San Francisco ...	3½	Paris ...	2½
St. Louis ...	3½	Prague ...	3½
Amsterdam ...	2½	Riga ...	5½
Athens ...	8	Rome ...	4
Berlin ...	4	Tokyo ...	4.38
Berne ...	2	Stockholm ...	3½
Bombay ...	3½	Vienna ...	5
Brussels ...	3½	Warsaw ...	6

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Cables ...	$3.89⅜	$3.93⅜	4.8665
France—franc ...	.0452½	.0459½	.0392
Belgium—belga ...	.1615	.1623	.139
Italy—lira ...	.0598	.0605	.0526
Germany—mark ...	.2675	.2680	.2381
Austria—schill'g ...	.1570	.1570	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown ...	.0375	.0375	.0296
Denmark—krone ...	.1740	.1756	.268
Finland—finm'rk ...	.0175	.0175	.0252
Greece—dr'chma ...	.0060	.0065	.129
Holland—florin ...	.4650	.4685	.402
Hungary—pengo ...	.1800	.1800	.1749
Norway—krone ...	.1950	.2008	.268
Poland—zloty ...	.1365	.1365	.1122
Port'gal—escudo ...	.0368	.0368	.4420
Roumania—leu ...	.0072	.0072	.5960
Spain—peseta ...	.0890	.0997	.193
Sweden—krona ...	.2010	.2028	.268
Switz'land—franc ...	.2260	.2250	.193
Yugoslavia—dinar.	.0160	.0160	.0176
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol ...	.2675	.2675	*
Shanghai—dol ...	.2380	.2380	*
India—rupee ...	.2970	.2970	.3650
Japan—yen ...	.2400	.2400	.4984
Java—florin ...	.4690	.4690	.4020
Phil Islnds—peso ...	.5012½	.5012½	.50
Sts Stlments—dol.	.4600	.4600	.5678
South America			
Argentina—dol ...	.3000	.3000	.4245
Brazil—milreis ...	.0764	.0764	.1196
Chile—peso ...	.0806	.0806	.12165
Colombia—peso ...	.8850	.8850	.9733
Peru—sol ...	.1600	.1600	.1196
Uruguay—peso ...	.5575	.5575	1.0342
Canada			
Canada—dollar ...	.8700	.8750	1.00

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Wheat					Net
May ...	.73⅛	.73⅜	.71⅝	.72⅝	+ ⅛
July ...	.73½	.74⅛	.72¼	.73⅛	+1⅛
September ...	.74½	.75¼	.74⅜	.75	+ ⅝
Corn					
May ...	.45⅝	.45⅝	.44⅛	.44⅜	+ ⅜
July ...	.48	.47	.48	.48⅜	+ ⅜
September ...	.48¼	.48¾	.47⅞	.48⅜	+ ⅜
Oats					
May ...	.25⅞	.25⅞	.25⅜	.25⅝	+ ⅛
July ...	.28¼	.28¼	.25¾	.26	+ ⅛
September ...	.28⅛	.28½	.26	.26⅛	+ ⅛
Lard					
May ...	6.70				+ .10
July ...	6.85	6.85	6.77	6.80	+ .10
September ...	7.00	6.00	6.90	6.97	+ .12

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Chg
				Net
May ...	.64⅝	.64	.64⅜	+ ⅜
July ...	.65½	.64⅝	.65½	+ ⅜
September ...	.67⅜	.66⅞	.67⅛	+ ⅜

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last May 17	Last May 16
37⅛	13¼	1.20	Abraham & Str	100	27	27	27	
8	3	..	Adams Express	9500	8¼	7¾	8	7¾
63½	39	..	Adams Exp pf	100	64½	64	64	63½
17¼	8	..	Adams Millis	3500	17¼	16⅜	16⅝	17
10⅝	3¼	..	Addressograph	400	9	8½	8½	8⅝
4¼	1⅝	..	Advance Rumely	200	4⅜	4¼	4	4
11⅜	7¾	1.20	Affiliated Prod	2300	11½	11¼	11½	11⅜
74¾	47½	3	Air Reduction	3100	74¾	72⅜	73¾	73⅛
2½	⅞	..	Airway Elec App	400	2½	2½	2½	
18⅝	11⅛	.80	Alaska-Juneau	4300	14¾	14¼	14¼	14½
2½	⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	1000	2½	2¼	2⅜	2
4¼	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	100	3⅞	3½	3½	
16¼	5	..	Alleghany Steel	40	15½	15½	15½	15½
100⅞	70¾	..	Allied Chem	14000	101¾	97½	101½	97¾
121⅞	115	7	Allied Chem pf	1000	118¼	118	118	
16	6	..	Allis Chalmers	8200	15⅜	15	15	15
14½	5¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	1100	14⅛	13⅜	14¼	13
3½	⅝	..	Amal Leather	1200	3½	3¼	3½	3¼
20¼	5	..	Amal Leather pf	200	20¼	20	20¼	20
37½	18½	2	Amerada	1100	36¼	35½	35½	35¼
17¾	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	800	17⅞	17	17	17⅝
17	8	..	Am Bank Note	1200	18¾	16¼	18⅜	16¼
42	34	3	Am Bank Note pf	10	41	41	41	41
5½	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	10000	5¾	5⅜	5⅝	5½
92⅜	23¾	..	Am Beet Sug pf	200	42	37¼	37¼	38½
24½	9⅛	.60	Am Brake S&F	400	24	23	23½	23¼
84½	49½	4	Am Can	14000	83¾	81⅞	83⅝	81½
16⅝	6½	..	Am Car & Fdry	1400	16⅞	15⅝	16⅝	15½
34½	15	..	Am Car & F pf	200	34¾	33¼	34¾	33½
4⅜	1⅛	..	Am Chain	300	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
13	3½	..	Am Chain pf	100	13	13	13	13
44⅜	34	3†	Am Chicle	800	44	43½	44	43½
4¼	2	..	Am Colortype	300	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
24½	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	7100	23½	22¾	22¾	23½
3¼	1	..	Am Encaustic T	100	3¼	3	3	3
10⅛	3⅛	..	Am European	400	7¾	7¾	7¾	7½
12	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow	15000	11⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅝
24	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	1200	23¼	23	23¼	23¼
24¾	6½	..	Am & For Pow 6	1100	19½	18¾	18¾	18
16½	4¾	..	Am & For Pw 3pf	800	15	14½	15	14½
7¾	4⅛	1	Am Hawaiian	100	9	9	9	9
8½	2½	..	Am Hide & L	1600	9	8¾	8¾	8¾
34¼	13½	..	Am Hide & L pf	1200	35½	34⅛	34⅜	34
3⅞	3¾	..	Am Ice	6100	8⅝	8	8⅝	7⅞
37	25	6	Am Ice pf	100	38	38	38	38
10¼	4¼	..	Am International	12000	10½	9⅞	10	9¾
16¼	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	600	16¾	14	16½	14⅞
39⅝	17¾	..	Am Loco pf	200	39¾	39½	39¾	39¾
4	1	..	Am Mach & Met	900	3½	3⅜	3½	3½
12⅜	3½	..	Am Metal	7100	12	11½	11⅝	11½
9¼	4	..	Am Power & Lt	11200	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
24½	9⅞	1½	Am P & L 6% pf	1100	26¼	25	25	24½
21½	9	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	1300	22¾	21	21½	21
28	20½	3	Am Safety Razor	200	27½	27	27	27
3	⅞	..	Am Seating	300	3	3	3	2¾
1	⅛	..	Am Ship & Com	9800	1	¾	⅝	¾
16	11½	2	Am Shipbuilding	10	18	18	18	18
31⅞	10¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	1000	29	28⅜	28¾	28¼
52	20½	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	13100	54	52	54	
13¾	4⅝	..	Am Steel Fdries	2100	13½	12⅞	13½	12⅞
44⅞	30	2½†	Am Stores	1200	44⅞	44	43⅞	43½
57½	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	15900	57½	55¾	55¾	57
111½	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	44500	112⅞	108¼	110⅝	107¼
19¼	4⅜	..	Am Type Fndrs	100	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17
28¾	10	..	Am Type Fndrs pf	50	27⅞	27½	27½	26⅜
25¼	10⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	21100	27	25½	25¼	24½
22¼	9½	1	Am WW&E ct	19200	22⅞	21½	21½	21
65¾	35	6	Am Wat Ipf	300	66½	66½	66½	65¾
12⅜	3½	..	Am Woolen	9500	12	11¾	11⅝	11¾
46½	22⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	5000	45¼	44¼	44⅝	44¼
6¼	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	100	6	5½	6	5⅞
15⅛	5	..	Anaconda Cop	21000	13½	12⅞	12⅞	12⅛
11⅞	4½	..	Anaconda Wire	200	12	11½	11⅞	
23⅛	8⅛	.80	Anchor Cap	11000	23½	21⅞	21¾	21¾
76	62¼	6½	Anchor Cap pf	10	80	80	80	78
3½	1	..	A P W Paper	100	3	3	3	3
19¾	9¾	1	Archer Daniels	100	19⅝	19½	19½	19½
6½	1½	..	Armour Ill A	53000	6½	5½	6	6
3¼	¾	..	Armour Ill B	34000	4	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝
34½	7	..	Armour of Del	3800	34	32½	33	32½
25	13⅜	..	Arnold Constable	100	3	3	3	3
4	2	..	Artloom Corp	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
3½	¾	..	Asso Apparel Ind	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
12⅜	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	100	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
61⅝	34⅝	..	Atchison T&SF	13100	62¼	61¼	61½	60⅜
74½	50	5†	Atchison pf	1300	71⅜	71	71¼	71
42	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	7100	44	42	42¼	41½
21	12⅜	1	Atl Refining	11500	21¼	20¾	20¾	20⅝
19¼	9	..	Atlas Powder	1900	20	19	19½	18½
56½	31¼	2	Auburn Auto	12000	55	53¾	53	51½
3	⅞	..	Austin Nichols	300	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2¾
12½	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	11300	11⅞	11½	11⅜	11⅛

—B—

9¼	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	400	8¾	8½	8½	8⅜
32	9½	..	Baldwin Loco pf	400	30¾	30	30¾	31
16⅜	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	20100	16⅞	16	16¼	15⅝
21⅞	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	2100	21⅞	20	21⅜	20
82¼	68¼	6½	Bamberger pf	70	81⅜	81⅜	81¾	82¼
32¼	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	400	31⅝	31⅛	31⅝	30½
2	⅜	..	Barker Bros	200	2	2	2	
6¾	3	..	Barnsdall A	5200	6⅛	6	6	6¼
21½	7	..	Beatrice Cream	3100	21½	20	20	21
64	45	3	Beech-Nut Pack	600	60½	60	60½	61
7½	3½	..	Belding Hem	15500	9¼	8¼	8¾	7¾
14½	6½	..	Bendix Aviation	8300	14¼	13⅜	13⅜	13⅞
23½	9	..	Best & Co	700	22½	21¾	21⅜	
27⅞	10½	..	Bethlehem Steel	18700	27⅞	26¼	27⅜	26
59	25¼	..	Beth Steel pf	3400	59	57	58½	56½
18¼	6½	..	Bigelow Sanford	120	18	15½	15½	18¼
11	3½	..	Glaw Knox	400	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¼
26⅞	12	..	Bohn Alum & Br	3700	26⅞	25½	26¼	24⅞
34¾	18	1.60	Borden	6600	34¾	33⅜	33⅜	33¼
13⅜	5½	..	Borg Warner	5300	13⅜	12⅞	12⅞	12⅜
8¼	2⅝	..	Briggs Mfg	7300	8¼	8	8	7⅞
33½	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	5300	32⅜	31¼	31⅞	31¼
80⅝	64	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	76½	76½	76½	
5	3½	..	Brooklyn Queens	200	4¼	4¼	4½	
48½	25½	6	Brooklyn Q pf	300	45	44½	44½	
82	63½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	200	80¼	77	79	79¾
9⅞	1¾	..	Brunswick Balke	2700	8⅞	7¾	7¾	8½
1¾	⅛	..	Bruns Terminal	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1¼
6¾	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	200	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	6½
10	2¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	1200	9½	9	9¼	9
2¼	¾	..	Budd Mfg	1200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
9½	2	..	Budd Mfg pf	100	9	9	9	9
3¼	1	..	Budd Wheel	300	3¼	3	3⅛	2⅞
7¾	2¼	..	Bullard	100	7	7	7	7
3	⅞	..	Bulova Watch	200	3	2½	3	2
13⅞	6½	.40	Burroughs Add	2400	13¼	12¼	12⅞	12¼
3¾	1	..	Bush Terminal	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2½
9¼	1	..	Bush Term deb	100	5½	5½	5½	
1¼	⅛	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1¼
1¼	1	..	Butte & Superior	400	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
4¼	1½	..	Butterick	400	4¼	3¾	3¾	3¾
22¼	16	..	Byers	7900	22¼	20⅞	21	20⅞
54	20½	2	Byers pf	300	52	51¼	51¾	51½

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19½	7¾	..	Calif Packing	1200	18½	18	18	17⅞
⅞	⅛	..	Callahan Z & L	500	⅞	¾	⅞	
7	½	..	Campbell Wy&C	200	7	6½	7	6
5½	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	1100	5	4¾	4⅞	4¾
14⅜	7½	1	Canada Dry	14100	16¼	14⅞	13⅜	14½
14⅝	7½	1	Canadian Pacific	12400	13¾	13¼	13⅛	13¼
30	14	1	Cannon Mills	300	27½	27	27	26⅝
7¾	4½	..	Capital Admin	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
63¼	30½	..	Case Thresh	34100	63¼	61¼	61⅝	61¼
69¾	41	4	Case Thresh pf	140	67	65	65	67
15⅞	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	9200	15¾	15½	15⅜	15
2¼	⅜	..	Celotex vtc	400	2¾	1⅝	2¾	1½
14	6¼	..	Celanese Corp	34800	23⅜	22	22¼	22¼
3	⅝	..	Celotex Co	400	4	4	4	3
7¾	2	..	Celotex Co pf	710	7⅜	6½	6¼	4½
30¼	14	1½	Central Aguirre	800	27¾	26⅞	26¾	27
79	38	..	Central RR of NJ	200	73	73	73	
4⅝	2	..	Century Ribbon	300	4⅝	4	4½	4
30¼	5¾	..	Cerro de Pasco	18500	20⅞	19¾	19⅝	19¼
3½	1	..	Certain-Teed	300	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2¾
14	4	..	Certain-Teed pf	300	14	14	14	13½
30½	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	7100	30½	28⅞	29½	29⅛
37	24⅝	2½	Ches & Ohio	9800	37	35½	36	35
2¼	1	..	Chi & E Ill pf	300	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
5¼	1⅝	..	Chi & Gt West	5600	5¼	5	5	4⅞
9⅝	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	2200	9⅝	8⅞	9	8¾
3½	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	1400	3½	3⅛	3½	3¼
5¾	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	2300	5¾	5	5½	5
9⅞	1¼	..	Chi & N'western	14500	9⅞	9¼	9⅜	9
16	2	..	Chi & N'west pf	400	15⅞	14½	14½	14½
5¾	2⅛	..	Chi Pneu Tool	2300	5¾	5½	5⅝	5
14	5½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	500	14	12	12	11½
9¼	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	2100	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	8
11½	2⅞	..	Chi RI&P 6%	400	11	10	10	10
13¼	3½	..	Chi RI&P 7%	3000	12½	11¾	12	12
14	6¼	1	Chi Yellow Cab	100	13	13	13	13
20	8½	1	Chickasha Cot O	200	18½	17⅞	18	18
18⅜	5	1	Childs Company	400	5¾	5	5⅛	5
23½	7¾	..	Chrysler	28500	21½	20½	21	20
17	7¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	2400	17	15¾	17	15⅜
52¾	45	6½	City Ice & F pf	30	52¾	51⅝	52¾	51
1¾	¾	..	City Stores	700	1¾	¾	1	1
9	5	..	Clark Equipment	200	9	9	9	
19½	10	1	Cluett Peabody	100	19½	18¾	19½	
93	90	7	Cluett Pbdy pf	20	95	95	95	97
16	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	2100	16	15¾	15¾	15¾
11½	3	..	Collins & Aikman	7300	11½	11	11	10⅜
10⅞	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	3800	10⅞	10	10	9⅝
33	16	6½	Colo F & I pf	2000	33	33	33	30
18⅜	9	.80a	Columbia Gas	38000	18⅜	17	18⅜	17
77⅝	50	6	Columbia G pf A	200	75	73¾	73¾	73⅞
13	6⅜	..	Columbia Pic vtc	900	12⅞	12¼	12⅜	12¼
56⅞	23½	2	*Columbian Carb	9400	56⅞	55¼	56	55⅝
13¼	4	..	Comm Credit	14500	13½	12	12¾	11¾
20½	18½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	50	20¾	20	20	20
26¼	16	3	Comm Cred A	400	26¼	25	26¼	24⅞
21	18½	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	20	21	20⅞	21	20
33¾	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	7400	99	32⅜	32½	32⅜
97⅝	84	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	2	92	92	92	
18¼	9	.60	Comm Solvents	38200	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅜
3½	1⅜	..	Comwlth & So	26500	3½	2¾	3	2¾
50	21	6	Comwlth & Sfd pf	1100	42¼	40⅞	41½	41
59	3	..	Conde Nast Pub	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
13⅜	7¾	.60	Congoleum Nairn	2500	13½	12⅜	12⅞	12⅜
4¼	1¾	..	Consol Film Ind	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
11⅜	5⅜	..	Consol Film I pf	300	9¼	9¼	9¼	10
63¼	40	3.40	Consol Gas	28400	55⅞	53½	53⅞	53⅜
93	83	5	Consol Gas pf	1500	90¼	90¼	90¼	90
5½	2¼	..	Consol Laundries	1700	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3¾
9¼	5	..	Consol Oil	8600	8⅞	8¾	8¾	8¾
7¾	1½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	500	8¼	7½	8	7¾
1½	¼	..	Consol Textile	9400	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
8	1½	..	Container A	1500	7	6½	6½	7
3½	¼	..	Container B	6500	3½	2⅞	2⅞	3
9¾	3	..	Cont Baking A	9600	10¼	9⅜	9⅞	9⅜
1½	⅛	..	Cont Baking B	10700	1¾	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
48¾	36	4	Cont Baking pf	1800	49¾	49	49¾	48¾
57¼	35½	2	Cont Can	4500	56½	55⅛	56¼	54¾
8¼	3½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	2700	8¾	8½	8¾	8½
3½	1	..	Cont Motors	6200	3½	2⅞	3⅛	3
26⅞	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	1800	24¾	24¾	24½	23½
12½	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	9800	12½	12	12	12¼
74	45¾	3	Corn Products	6200	71	69½	70½	69⅞
145¾	117⅛	7	Corn Prod pf	90	133	130½	130¼	133
5½	2⅜	..	Coty	27	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝
33¾	23	2†	Cream of Wheat	2400	32¼	32	32¼	32
8½	3⅜	..	Crosley Radio	1500	8¾	8	8	7⅞
43⅞	14½	..	Crown Cork & S	10700	46¾	44	44⅞	42½
38	24¼	2.70	Crown Cork pf	800	37½	37	37¼	37½
33¼	16	4	Crown Will Pap	10	33¼	33¼	33	
3¼	1	..	Crown Zellerbach	300	3½	3	3½	3
19¾	9	..	Crucible Steel	5200	21½	20	20¾	19½
40½	18	..	Crucible Steel pf	80	41	40¼	40⅞	40
2⅜	½	..	Cuba Rx pf	40	2½	2	2	2
8¼	1¼	..	Cuban Am Sug	7600	6½	6½	6¼	6¼
46	30¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	2400	45¾	44½	44½	45¼
18	6½	..	Curtis Publishg	600	17	16	16	17¼
50¾	30	..	Curtis Pub pf	1700	49¾	49	49	49
3	1⅛	..	Curtiss-Wright	38900	3¼	2⅞	3	2⅝
3	⅝	..	Curtiss-Wright A	32700	6½	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝
12½	4¾	..	Cutler Hammer	5500	13½	12	13⅛	11½

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6	1½	3b	Davega St	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
11⅜	6¼	.30	Deere & Co pf	500	11⅜	11	11⅛	11

Financial: News and Comment

Improvement In Business Seen By Reserve Council

Reviews Favorable Data—Discusses Plans to Aid Upswing

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 17—That business has given indications of definite improvement within the last few weeks as shown by reports from various parts of the country was told the Federal Reserve Board yesterday by its advisory council, which is made up of bankers from the 12 Federal Reserve districts. While no formal report was made, the discussion of favorable data brought out more optimism among the officials than had been shown at such gatherings for a long time.

The discussions of the council and the board, which lasted yesterday from 10 in the morning until 6 o'clock in the evening, will be continued by a committee to represent the council. This committee which is to be named will consult with Secretary Woodin and Eugene R. Black, now governor of the Reserve Board, in the formulation of policies which may give further impetus to the upswing now in progress.

Discuss Plans

All 12 districts of the Reserve System were represented ,and present also were Governor Black of the Reserve Board and Governor Harrison of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Various subjects having to do with the Administration's plans for business recovery were taken up, among them open market operations by the Federal Reserve Banks and steps which might lead to the reorganization of closed banks and release tied-up deposits. Banking legislation now pending before Congress was also discussed. Neither Governor Black nor any member of the council would comment on how far the Reserve Banks would go in conducting open-market operations.

Walter W. Smith, president of the First National Bank in St. Louis, Mo., and president of the advisory council, said after the meeting that there would be no formal announcement at this time, but he stated that in his opinion business had been showing greater confidence since the Administration began its bank reorganization program.

Would Release Gold

The Reserve System has recently adopted a policy of substituting Federal Reserve Bank notes, provided for in the emergency banking act, for Federal Reserve notes, which if carried out on a large scale, would mean the release of a considerable amount of gold for purposes other than currency backing.

Federal Reserve notes outstanding May 13 amounted to $3,568,894,240. For years Federal Reserve notes, which are backed by 40 per cent gold and 60 per cent eligible commercial or government paper, have made up the chief currency medium. The backing of Federal Reserve Bank notes may be any sound paper held by the issuing bank.

If the Federal Reserve System substituted large quantities of bank notes for Reserve notes outstanding, a part of the $2,764,392,000 in gold held exclusively against the Reserve notes would be released for such domestic and international purposes as would appear in the public interest.

United States Foreign Trade Drops in April

WASHINGTON, May 17 (AP)—Foreign trade of the United States declined further in April to take exports to $105,000,000 as compared with $108,031,000 in the previous month, and imports to $88,000,000 from $94,859,000 the previous month.

The statistics announced by the Commerce Department showed a favorable balance during April of $17,000,000 as compared with $8,573,000 in April, 1932. The April totals compared with exports for last April of $135,095,000 and imports of $126,522,000.

The department said exports of cotton totaled $16,742,000 during April compared with $17,957,000 in March and $20,518,000 during April of 1932.

Gold exports during April, under license as a result of the restrictions imposed by President Roosevelt, totaled $16,741,000, as compared with $28,123,000 in March and $49,509,000 in April, 1932. Gold imports totaled $6,769,000, compared with $19,271,000 in April, 1932, and $14,948,000 in March.

Silver exports totaled $171,000, compared with $1,617,000 in April, 1932, and $269,000 in March. Imports of silver were $1,520,000, compared with $1,890,000 the corresponding month of last year and $1,693,000 in March.

New York Loan Arranged

NEW YORK, May 17—New York City paid off $16,000,000 5 per cent revenue bills which came due Monday and arranged for a loan of $10,000,000 for relief purposes on certificates of indebtedness and $2,000,000 on special corporate stock notes. Comptroller Charles W. Berry stated the rate of interest on the new loan was 5¾ per cent.

Peoria & Eastern Loss

Peoria & Eastern reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net loss of $43,389 after charges, against net income of $23,242 in 1931. After interest on funded debt and sinking funds, deficit to profit and loss was $385,818, compared with $212,777 in 1931.

Duquesne Light Co. Net

Duquesne Light Company reports for the 12 months ended Feb. 28 net of $11,368,904 after charges, or $41.34 a share on 275,000 shares of 5 per cent preferred, compared with $13,733,986, or $49.94 a share on preferred in a year before. All the common is owned by Philadelphia Company.

American Commercial Alcohol

American Commercial Alcohol Corporation reports for the three months to March 31 net income of $76,711 after all charges, equal to 39 cents a share on 194,747 shares, compared with $107,790 or 57 cents a share in the first quarter of 1932.

Rayon Operations 100 P. C. Capacity

THE rayon industry is again operating at 100 per cent as a result of the flood of buying orders growing out of the spring upturn in business.

Nearly all important producers are all sold up for several months. Viscose Corp., largest producer in the country, is sold up through July and has not yet opened its books for August.

This condition is the basis for trade expectations of another price advance within a few weeks, although strong factors in the industry are opposed to higher prices at this time.

Associated Gas Co. Proposes Plan For Debt Adjustment

Holders of Associated Gas & Electric Co. fixed interest bearing debentures are being advised of a plan of rearrangement of capitalization designed to modify interest requirements, notwithstanding they are now being earned.

For the 12 months ended March 31, 1933, fixed interest charges were $12,388,095, while consolidated net earnings after depreciation and all charges were $14,801,844.

How long interest can continue to be paid depends primarily upon the trend of business, freedom from additional tax burdens and rate reductions, and ability to finance future cash requirements.

While the company may be able to meet debenture interest if general conditions do not become decidedly worse, the dangers of too large a proportion of fixed interest securities in times like these are becoming more and more apparent.

Due to bank holidays, slow collections, increasing taxes and rate reductions, the present decline of business has forced the company to consider ways and means of protecting bondholders should conditions become worse.

The plan provides that at least 60 per cent of the principal amount of the outstanding debentures of Associated Gas & Electric Company and at least 50 per cent of the principal amount of the debentures of each issue now outstanding must be deposited before the exchange must be declared operative.

Holders may exchange their debentures under any one or a combination of three different options. Under Option 1 the principal amount is reduced and the interest return on the present investment is lower than under Options 2 and 3, but the interest is fixed and unconditionally payable. Under Options 2 and 3 the principal amount remains the same.

American Telephone Declares the Usual Quarterly Dividend

NEW YORK, May 17 (AP)—The American Telephone & Telegraph Company today declared the usual quarterly dividend of $2.25 a share on the capital stock.

The payment, which maintained the $9 annual rate in effect since 1921, involves distribtuion of about $42,000,000 to more than 700,000 owners of the shares.

Although Wall Street had had some doubts as to what action would be taken by the directors at their meeting this noon, recent opinion was that the upturn in business would have weight with the management in its final judgment on the dividend.

The Bell System, according to latest reports, is still suffering a net loss in telephone installations, but the rate of decrease is said to have slackened.

The dividend is payable July 15 to stock of record June 20.

Net income of American Telephone in 1932 was equal to $7.82 a share, but treating the system as a whole, including Western Electric Company, the manufacturing subsidiary, earnings of American Telephone shares were equal to only $5.96 a share.

For the first quarter of 1933 net income of the system as a whole was equivalent to about $1 a share on the American Telephone stock. Parent company net income for that period, excluding Western Electric, was equal to $1.72 a share.

The company announced that A. A. Marsters had resigned as secretary after 21 years of service in that position. The resignation will become effective upon his retirement on June 30. He will be succeeded by R. H. Strahan.

Creole Petroleum Corp. Report Net of $2,075,403

Creole Petroleum Corporation and affiliated companies for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, report net of $2,075,403 after taxes, loss on exchange, depreciation, depletion, amortization, canceled and surrendered concessions, minority interest, etc., equal to 30 cents a share on the 6,974,356 no-par shares.

In the preceding year net loss was $4,510,465 after taxes, depreciation, depletion, amortization, canceled and surrendered concessions, minority interest, etc., and loss of $1,787,500 on investment in stock of Merida Oil Corporation.

London Wool Sales

LONDON, May 17 (AP)—Offerings at the Wool Auction today totaled 9143 bales, of which 8271 were sold. A good selection of crossbreds and merinos met with a ready sale at full current rates. Fine medium crossbreds are now selling at 5 to 7½ per cent above the prices quoted at the opening of the series.

Mountain Producers Corp.

Mountain Producers Corporation reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, consolidated profit of $1,430,530 after expenses, federal taxes, etc., but before depletion, compared with $1,471,561 in 1931.

Associated Oil Profit

NEW YORK, May 17 (AP)—Associated Oil Company reports March quarter net profit of $85,691, compared with $727,736 in the like 1932 period.

Wool Price Rise And Big Demand Feature Market

Sharpness of Advance Is Noteworthy—Trade on Sound Foundation

Wool prices continue to rise, both here and abroad. The sharpness of the advance which has taken place in the United States has been amazing and well-nigh unprecedented.

It has been based, moreover, on a sound economic foundation—the fact that there is no surplus, worthy of note, of old wools, or of wool goods, in the market.

Added to this, of course, has been the belief that inflation of prices was imminent, and this has started buying of the finished fabrics to such an extent that wool prices have been raised now substantially to the prewar normal levels.

The demand for piece goods among the mills and especially among the worsted mills has been exceedingly keen, so that the larger outfits are in many instances running on an overtime basis, and the American Woolen Company, for the first time in many months, has been able to reopen the Washington Mills at Lawrence, Mass., in addition to its other big worsted plants.

The woolen mills also are feeling the impetus of the new business, although not to the same extent that has been experienced in the worsted end of the business.

Spinners at Capacity

Spinners and combers are now operating to capacity and prices for their products have risen sharply in line with the advance in wool prices. Thus, in yarns 2-30s fine mixtures, for men's wear, which were selling at the low point around 90 cents, are now quoted firmly at $1.25.

The rise in values has proceeded from the raw material. The nearer one has been to the sheep, the quicker the price response. Thus, values have advanced in the West faster than they have in the Boston market, and prices here have now approximated import parity on the finer wools and kept pace fully with a rise which has taken place latterly in the foreign markets.

In the bright wool sections, prices have shown a tendency to rise further, and 25 cents is now being paid freely in Michigan and Ohio for the medium clips to the farmer and even for fine wools well up toward this price is being paid in the best sections.

So rapid has been the advance in all sections that there is a disposition on the part of some buyers to withdraw from the market entirely for the moment at anything like current prices.

Foreign Markets Active

The foreign markets, in the last fortnight, have shown a disposition to advance. In Australia, prices have risen so that—coupled with the rise in exchange—the best 64-70s combing wools are costing 38 to 40 cents, landed in bond at Boston, or 72@74 cents, clean basis, duty paid. Allowing for a 10 per cent differential for skirting, this brings import parity on these fine wools at 65@67 cents.

In London, about the same level is prevailing for the fine staple wools as in Australia and the crossbred market is also showing strength, in spite of the much heavier offerings of these wools than of merinos.

In the Boston market, there has been a fair trade, mostly in the way of sales of wool to be graded upon arrival, since the stocks of wool in the market are not heavy.

There have been comparatively few sales of the fine and fine medium territory type wools sold to arrive this year, as is usually the case.

There is some business in scoured wools all the while. Choice double A supers have been sold at 65 cents, and some have now advanced prices to 70 cents, with fine A supers commanding 60 cents.

All noils and wastes are very firm. Wool wastes of all descriptions have been selling also at steadily rising rates, and heavy purchases for this market of noils and specialty fibers are reported across the Atlantic.

Carpets wools are in slightly better position, with business improved at the carpet mills.

Mohair is stronger in sympathy with the general rise in wool and specialty fibers, with best Texas original bag hair held at 20 cents and best kid at about 40 cents.

Grand Union Co. Has Net Profit of $12,144

NEW YORK, May 17—Grand Union Company reports for the quarter ended April 1, 1933, net profit of $12,144 after depreciation, taxes and other charges, compared with $211,017 in the quarter ended April 1, 1932.

Sales for four weeks ended April 29, 1933, totaled $2,023,863, compared with $2,325,180 in the corresponding period of 1932, a decrease of 12.9 per cent.

Sales for 17 weeks to April 29 totaled $8,256,356, compared with $9,929,744 in the like 1932 period.

Sales for four weeks ended April 1, 1933, showed a decrease of 17.7 per cent from the corresponding period of 1932.

Glidden Co. Business Rises

CLEVELAND, May 17—Glidden Company has had a decided increase in business within the past two months, and April returned a net profit of around $216,000 after charges, including depreciation, interest, taxes, etc. This compares with a net profit of around $82,000 in March and $42,105 in April a year ago. All departments of the company are operating on a profitable basis.

National Cash Register Sales

DAYTON, Ohio, May 17—National Cash Register Company sales for the first 15 days of May were $335,000, compared with $350,000 in the like period last year, an increase of 50 per cent.

Mergenthaler Linotype Omits

Mergenthaler Linotype Company omitted the dividend due at this time. Three and six months ago payments of 40 cents each were made.

A Window in Wall Street

Britain and Argentina

ONE clause in the new treaty between Britain and Argentina is attracting some attention here. It provides that the British Government will cooperate with the Argentine Government in order to secure that the amount of sterling exchanges realized from the sale in Britain of Argentine products shall correspond as closely as possible to the value realized in Britain. The clause does not seem to make much sense. For all it means on its face is that Argentina will be entitled to receive the money earned from its sales in Britain. It makes sense, however, if Great Britain intends to embark on foreign exchange control. In that case Argentina money might suddenly become "blocked" in Britain, and the clause will now be a safeguard against such a contingency.

Exchange Control

This question of exchange control is destined to be one of the most important subjects at the world conference. It may be bracketed in importance with the revival of international credit. The inauguration of the one and the breakdown of the other have put the tariff question in a back seat. Trade would not improve no matter how much tariffs were reduced if something were not done about both. For an exporter must get credit before he can export goods and he demands payments of his goods in his own currency.

Order of Importance

It might be worth while, in view of the above remarks, to give the order of importance of the subjects destined for discussion at the world parley, as this column regards them.

1. Currency stabilization.
2. Removal of exchange and other non-tariff restrictions.
3. Restoration of international credit.
4. Tariff understanding. It is of great importance that some perspective with regard to the subjects under discussion shall be reached. There are still many economic internationalists, for instance, who do not attach sufficient importance to, say, exchange restrictions or quota systems. They predicate their entire thinking on tariffs. Secretary Cordell Hull seems to belong to this school. The reason may be because these new obstacles are new in economic experience. Or, possibly, tariffs have so long been regarded as THE obstruction that a new perspective is hard to come by. In point of fact, there should be a distinction even on the tariff question. It is not the height of the walls so much as the lack of any international understanding over policies that lies at the root of the tariff issue. If tariffs were solidified at their present level world trade could still develop and prosper, granted the acceptance of the other desiderata. But commerce must inevitably stagnate if tariffs are changed without adequate warning. The possibility creates a risk additional to the normal risks that all trade must run, and its frequent realization the last 10 years has entailed great losses to traders.

Abandoned

The House resolution looking to the investigation of the movie industry is to be dropped. It has been ridiculed into the waste paper basket. The chief grievance of the sponsors of the resolution seemed to be the fabulous salaries paid to the principals in the industry. That, surely, is a matter for the stockholders, not the Government. Some time ago the stockholders in the steel industry became perturbed over the enormous bonuses paid to their officials. They ventilated their complaint at stockholders' meetings, and the officials were compelled to take notice of the agitation. Why don't the investors in movie enterprises do likewise? One reason is the notorious one that the American stockholder does not take sufficient interest in the corporation he owns.

More Light

The Government can help the stockholders of corporations by insisting on a model form of financial statement. Under present law corporations can give their stockholders just as much or just as little information as they please. On this page on April 1, Ambassador James W. Gerard pleaded for government action compelling more publicity. His view is that it is only fair to stockholders that corporations should give in detail the securities they own and should always carry them at cost or market value whichever is lower. He elaborated this stand at the recent stockholders' meeting of the Allied Chemical & Dye Coropration in asking for a description of the following item in the corporation's report: "United States Government and other marketable securities, at cost $9,404,341." Mr. Gerard obtained no enlightenment, but the subject received a public airing, and the committee of the stock exchange undertook to criticize the company. It declared that the item was "distinctly misleading," inasmuch as the market value of the securities was $33,000,000 less than cost. A hearing of the company's reply will be held some time this week.

Why No Light

Throughout the dispute there has been no attempt to impugn the management of this corporation. Allied Chemical is reputedly one of the best run businesses in America's industrial aristocracy. And, in giving out as little information as it can, it is merely doing what many other corporations are doing. The corporation defends its reticence on several grounds, and, in denying that the statement is misleading, says that the difference between cost and market value is amply provided for under "general contingency reserves." But such an explanation would look better in detail on the financial statement itself. Stockholders in general, who wish to follow their concerns intelligently, will watch the test case with much interest. If the stock exchange shrinks from action, then they will hope that the Government won't.

Other Practices

One reason for giving out so little information lies, of course, in the anxiety of corporations to keep such information hidden from their competitors. Allied Chemical is engaged in a highly competitive industry, with worldwide ramifications. Some indication of the rivalry cropped out in a statement in a recent issue of the Journal of Commerce. The I. B. Farbenindustrie, the German Chemical combine, which is far more liberal in the matter of data than the Allied Chemical, had received complaints from stockholders about its lack of sufficient data in its financial reports. It replied that, so long as the Allied Chemical remained secretive, it could not relax its own policy. In Britain, however, the Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., provide their stockholders with full details of their operations. Since the practice is in conformity with the British Companies' Act, credit must be given to the law. At the same time, the company, by taking up seven or eight columns of newspaper space recently in advertising its financial statement, showed itself gratuitously frank.

Gresham's Law

A correspondent sends me, without comment, the following verse from Aristophanes' "Frogs" (Frere's translation):

Oftentimes have we reflected on a similar abuse
In the choice of men for office, and of coins for common use;
For your old and standard pieces, valued and approved and tried,
Here among the Grecian nations, and in all the world beside,
Recognized in every realm for trusty stamp and pure assay,
Are rejected and abandoned for the trash of yesterday;
For a vile, adulterate issue, drossy, counterfeit and base,
Which the traffic of the city passes current in their place!

The verse evidently marks the enunciation of Gresham's Law that bad money drives out good two thousand years before Sir Thomas Gresham was born!

Starting at Home

President Roosevelt's plea to industry to put up wages pari passu with the increase in the price level has had a gratifying response. Manufacturers seem to be anxious to do their part in promoting an upturn on the sound basis that the Administration is anxious to initiate. There are some, however, who point out that the lead in this respect, as in others, might begin in Washington. Only three months ago all government salaries were reduced 15 per cent. As a result, according to a Washington agency which provides a news service for business men, personal efficiency has been reduced to "approximately half of its normal standard." At a time when more and more duties are being put on the shoulders of the country's bureaucracy, this is a pretty serious state of things, and merits the closest attention of the sponsors of such legislation as the farm relief act and the control of industry bill.

The future demands more than ever a civil service both loyal and expert. In the boom period many members of it were attracted to the service of private industry. Those who remained surely have a claim for consideration for "sticking to the Government.'" The claim is enhanced because of the vastly increased responsibilities which new legislation might put upon them. Success of the new plans depends in great measure upon the administrators.

Defeatism

People are vying with each other in saying how much of a failure the world parley will be. It was the same just prior to the Lausanne Conference. Only the upward movement in German bonds before the end of the conference caused financial observers to change their tune. May it not be that, as Emerson says, it never strikes 12 o'clock?

Stock Action

Brokers and investment counselors are trying to decide whether the stock market has entered a long bull cycle or whether the kind of shakeout to which they have accustomed their pens these three years past is overdue. Those commentators with short memories have never encountered the behavior they have now to write about. If stocks churn in heavy volume, they instinctively feel that a shake out is imminent. Those with longer memories are thinking back over the uninterrupted bull cycles between 1923 and 1929. To them churning may signify that the professionals are selling but that the public is preventing the "inevitable shakeout" by absorbing the sales. When the professionals see this evidence, it is a sign to rebuy stocks, an act that pushes prices into yet higher ground. So the theory runs, and it is coming across one's desk in volume nowadays—for what it is worth.

H. B. H.

Shoe Industry A Bright Spot In New England

All Centers Report Large Gains in Orders—A Decided Pick-Up

Outside of the recent upswing in the textile industry, the shoe business undoubtedly presents one of the brightest spots in the New England industrial picture. Some companies, particularly those making the medium and low-priced shoes, have had a deluge of orders since the first of April. Manufacturers of high-priced footwear have also recently been getting a pick-up.

Strikes are badly interfering with output of some factories, particularly in Manchester, N. H., where some seven factories employing about 3000 workers are tied up by labor disputes. The strike in Lynn, Mass., which involved many factories, was settled weeks ago, and operations there now reflect the substantial increment of orders. Lynn is a center in which there are many relatively small units.

Subsequently a strike of leather workers, which extended from Lynn to Salem, Peabody and Danvers, interfered with production, but this disturbance has now been largely settled.

In New Hampshire

At Manchester, N. H., the W. H. McElwain division of International Shoe Company is very busy. These factories employ about 2500. Wages there have just been raised 10 per cent, as in other factories of the International Company, and prices of shoes have been increased 2½ to 15 cents a pair. An official of this company recently stated that there had been a progressive increase in orders received, with late weeks running from 9 to 39 per cent in excess of a year ago.

The J. F. McElwain Company, which has one retail outlet, i. e., Melville Shoe Company, and which has made a phenomenal record for consistent production, is running full both at its Manchester and Nashua factories. The company is employing fully as many today as in the boom period of 1929.

The factories of independent companies, which are tied up by strike in Manchester, have offered the shoe workers a 10 per cent increase in wages, which has been refused. One of these companies is quitting Manchester; two others are negotiating for factory space elsewhere, and four threaten to leave unless the labor differences are settled.

In the first three months of this year 5,495,440 pairs of shoes were produced in New Hampshire, off 8.2 per cent from the corresponding period last year. The pickup has occurred largely since the 1st of April.

The Brockton Center

In the Brockton district are some large producers of men's shoes. Production of the W. L. Douglas Company for the first four months of this year was 28 per cent ahead of the like period last year in number of pairs, but dollar revenue was about 2 per cent behind. The company lowered prices early this year, and this attempt to sell good shoes at prices which the public could afford to pay was responsible for increased volume. The company is now producing more shoes than at any time in the last two years.

The George E. Keith Company is just now in an inventory period and tapering off the run. Just before this shut-down it was running practically full. At capacity this company makes 5000 or 6000 pairs of shoes a day and employs about 2200. The new run starts about June 1, and indications for orders are very encouraging.

The E. E. Taylor Company at Brockton, making plain dress shoes, is operating virtually full. It manufactures about 210 pairs a day, selling at retail in a range of $3 or $4.

The E. T. Wright Company at Rockland, Mass., a large producer of the higher priced shoes selling at retail, from $8.50 to $11.50 a pair has noted a recent improvement in orders. It is operating at about 60 per cent of capacity. Running full its production is about 3000 pairs a day.

Chase Harris Forbes Officers in New Firm

A group of executives, all formerly of Harris, Forbes & Company and more recently with Chase Harris Forbes Corporation, are forming a corporation to begin business about June 1.

The corporation will transact a general investment business, and will be organized by the following: John K. Starkweather, Samuel S. Rodman and Don C. Wheaton all of New York, and Howard E. Duryea of Philadelphia, John S. Hardin of Baltimore, Eugene R. Black Jr., of Atlanta, and William H. Culbertson of Buffalo.

The main office of the corporation will be in New York City, with offices located in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Atlanta and Buffalo.

It is expected that the new corporation will bear the name of Mr. Starkweather, who was executive vice-president of Chase Harris Forbes Jorporation in charge of retail distribution, and formerly head of the sales department of Harris, Forbes & Company.

NEW YORK, May 17 (AP)—The Chase National Bank yesterday effected its recently conceived plan to divorce itself from the business of distributing securities and to confine its activities to the field of commercial banking.

Stockholders of the bank and its subsidiary, Chase Securities Corp., at special meetings voted their approval of all steps proposed by the management to accomplish the plan.

Exchange Firms Add Help

During the last month local stock exchange firms have increased their forces between 10 and 15 per cent, according to a survey just conducted by the Boston office of Doremus & Co. It is estimated that between 200 and 300 employees have been added to Boston houses in the last four weeks.

Far Western States Livestock Output

San Francisco, May 17

FAR WESTERN states produce more than 20 per cent of the nation's beef and approximately 55 per cent of the wool, according to a survey by the Bank of America, Pacific coast branch banking institution.

Figures for 1932, just compiled, show the 11 western states had 26,488,000 sheep and lambs, valued at $78,965,000, and 8,525,000 beef cattle, valued at $143,022,000.

For that period the wool crop of the far western states is placed at 186,700,000 pounds, a decrease of 27,700,000 pounds from 1931.

American Dollar Advances Well On Roosevelt Message

LONDON, May 17 (AP)—The American dollar spurted upward today on the strength of President Roosevelt's disarmament message, and German stocks advanced because of the conciliatory tone of Chancellor Hitler's speech before the Reichstag.

The dollar registered a net gain of 4⅝ cents, principally because the Roosevelt message was interpreted as clearing the international outlook.

The stock market did not learn of the contents of the Hitler speech until after the close, but the Young Loan 5½s rose quickly to 52, and one broker stated: "Everybody wants to buy. We are swamped with orders from New York."

Opening at $3.91½ to the pound, compared with the close yesterday of $3.92⅝, the dollar rate carried steadily upward on Paris and local buying to a close of $3.88¼ without any spectacular fluctuations such as those which marked dealings some time ago.

The activities of speculators, it was believed, were being restrained or held within certain limits by fears of control operations should the rate fluctuate too widely.

PARIS, May 17 (AP)—A big dollar operator, described in banking circles as the "Washington Equalization Board," is said to be the influence that for two or three weeks has been moderating fluctuations in the dollar quotation.

Relaxation of selling by this operator allowed the dollar to show natural buoyancy today, and it opened at 21.80 francs in the pre-Bourse buying, subsequently going to 22.05 on purchases by persons having more confidence in America than in Europe

The close yesterday was 21.75 francs.

The centralized selling by the "Washington Equalization Board" apparently has been neither commercial nor speculative. Brokers estimated that it amounted to millions daily. Today's advance brought lively covering operations by speculators.

St. Louis Southwestern

St. Louis Southwestern had an increase over a year ago of $40,768 in gross the first week of May, reflecting the rapid improvement in business in its territory.

Electric Power Production Has A Decided Gain

Output for Week Is Largest Increase in More Than Three Years

NEW YORK, May 17 (AP)—Electric power output last week rose 2.2 per cent over the like week last year, the largest gain for any week since the period ended April 5, 1930.

The lift in consumption followed a rise of one-half of 1 per cent in the week ended May 6, which marked the turn from the long downward swing in output extending from the summer of 1930.

Production amounted to 1,468,035,000 kilowatt hours compared with 1,435,707,000 in the previous week and 1,436,928,000 in the like 1932 period. The gain over the preceding week was slightly more than seasonal and brought the figure to the highest level since the last week in April this year.

Output gained in the major geographic regions except Pacific coast. The Atlantic seaboard improved 4.2 per cent over the 1932 period compared with a gain of 2.9 per cent in the previous week. New England was 7.7 per cent higher compared with 3.8 per cent. The central industrial region entered the plus column for the first time since 1931 with a rise of 1.4 per cent contrasted with a decrease of 0.2 per cent in the previous week.

The Pacific coast was off 7.2 per cent compared with a decrease of 3.5 per cent the week before.

The better consumption rate in the Atlantic seaboard and New England districts was attributed largely to increased operations in the textile industry. Greater activity in the iron and steel industry was an important factor in raising the output in the central industrial region.

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Problems of Salaried Worker

The Family Spending Plan Series—3

By HELEN JOHNSON KEYES

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

THE salaried worker must devise economies which can be achieved with little expenditure of time. Up to the limit or his or her financial capacity, the salaried worker should indulge in hours of refreshment and rest, recognizing that these are an investment in capacity and wisely secured at the cost of a wage (if one can pay it) for the discharge of such household duties as would overload the day's work. On the other hand, it will be necessary to forgo material acquisitions to a much greater extent than is the case of a friend with the same income who does not work to earn it, for when to a definite sum of money there is added a liberal amount of time, it becomes possible to make slow decisions, and to compare values, and to achieve without paying for them in dollars and cents many accessories for home and personal use. The salaried woman, on the contrary, will find necessary many hand-to-mouth methods, many precipitate purchases, many total abnegations, for lack of that leisure.

Not long ago wisdom counseled for almost everyone the reduction of expenditures to a point so far below income that a neat little reserve sum could accumulate for future uses. At that time it was wise to make this savings fund the first sum deducted from the pay envelope and to compute the living salary without this amount. At the present period the problem is more often confined to that of meeting, with the entire salary, the absolutely necessary expenses.

Budgeting for Increased Capacity

When this is the case, the alternative to "laying up" is so to increase capacity that when the higher economic levels are again attained, the worker will be able to reap the harvest of extended opportunity. With this in view, a worker should give to his or her present work, however reduced the present wage, the full measure of capacity and enthusiasm. Study of subject-matter which will extend the worker's particular knowledge should form some part of the program, although of course it must not be carried on immoderately. Besides, one need not be exclusively technical in one's studies in order to apply them to the conduct of specific problems. As all roads once led to Rome, so all roads of experience and meditation may lead to one's occupation. Try it and see. The play, the gallery, conversations are all teeming with suggestions for your business and mine if we approach them with such an expectation and challenge.

In view of this, then, it is worth while for the salaried worker to secure for himself or herself as broad a life as circumstances permit. To this end, certain economies in non-constructive fields are just as essential as if the amounts saved were to go into a bank. But we have decided that these economies must not be of a sort to produce excessive fatigue or depression.

One Method Now In Vogue

Coöperative living is one method of thrift which is being practiced to a considerable extent in some cities at the present time. A 10-room apartment, for instance, with one kitchen and, perhaps, only one or two baths, will be leased by its owner or lessee, one room to one tenant, and the kitchen "staggered," that is, used by all of them, each resident having her appointed hours for preparing her meals and restoring the place to order. It is a tribute to human courtesy and reasonableness that this arrangement often is carried on very pleasantly by persons who never knew one another previously. It reduces rent to a very low figure, and makes possible subsidiary economies, such as wholesale buying of dry groceries (for such old-fashioned apartments are usually well supplied with pantries and closets); the community purchase of a vacuum cleaner, and the mutual employment of a cleaning woman on occasions.

Such a way of life, although one must frankly admit that it is not ideal but only an expedient, may, in additon to liquidating funds for productive purposes, give one many a domestic or home experience whose lesson will be found applicable to business. Much has been said about introducing business methods into the home now we have a novel chance, perhaps, to learn in the home adjustments which will prove useful in office relationships. Absolute punctuality, justice mellowed by generosity, neutrality tempered by consideration, and the power to maintain individuality of thought without seclusiveness of attitude, are necessary to such communal living and also to group organization outside.

"Successful people," says L. J. Chassee, in his "Management of Personal Income," "do not allow temporary moods and incidents to influence their ultimate aim in life." This wise philosophy should be borne in mind at this time, when attainment of future ideals frequently is dependent on present restrictions and the momentary sacrifice of material values to which we have for a long time attuned our lives—and which, perhaps are, intrinsically very important values. Their temporary sacrifice will not delay us nor coarsen our standards if we are true to an exalted purpose. Victory is for him who keeps his thought on a clearly conceived, faraway archetypal excellence and who, therefore, whatever the day's vicissitudes, inevitably directs his course toward it.

NEXT WEDNESDAY: The Family Mosaic

Short Calls on Clubs

Women's Organizations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ANOTHER Shakespeare garden is to grow this year. The club women of Enid, Okla., have selected a site and have their plans for the garden all drawn. They have been, for some time, busy listing plants and shrubs that are known to have grown in the garden at Shakespeare's home, and feel that they now have a sufficiently complete list to warrant their beginning planting. The garden will be a sunken one near the Phillips University Library, which is located on the Alberta Pike Highway.

Historic consciousness has been a watchword of the Wisconsin clubs for several years. These clubs have done much to restore an appreciation of the stirring events which took place in the early days of the settling of that State. One club marked the site of what was once a thriving village of 2000, and now is a cow pasture. They bought for $1 the church which had stood in the village and remodeled it for a community house. Wisconsin women have made special studies of old Indian Agency houses and of forts in the State. In the course of their study they have discovered that the town of Appleton, in that State, had the first electric light plant outside of New York City. Is there anyone to dispute that claim?

The Clubwoman announces that the Information Bureau of the Federation of American Women's Clubs in Europe is now in working order and that the chairman will be delighted to reply to all inquiries to the best of her ability. The bureau has the addresses and other general information concerning women's clubs not only in England, but in many other countries, and has a correspondent in each of the American Women's Clubs on the Continent. It is hoped through this bureau to establish a close relationship among all clubs of American women.

The address is Mrs. H. C. French, 46 Grosvenor Street, W. 1, London, England.

Fifty years ago on April 21, 1883, in the little town of Girard in southeastern Kansas, a number of women banded together in pursuit of some kind of literary entertainment that would be of both mental and social benefit. The organization which they formed at that time was known as the Ladies' Reading Club, and has been in continuous existence since the first meeting.

Outstanding events in the club history are the many visits of Miss Jane Addams of Hull House, and the practical and helpful thoughts which she has given in her addresses. On Sept. 23, 1892, a memorial meeting was held for the beloved poet J. G. Whittier. On this occasion a talk was given by a personal friend of Mr. Whittier's who had visited him not long before that meeting.

A week in April is always observed in Texas as Bluebonnet Week. During that week Texans like to recount their traditions, experiences and expectations.

This year the Fort Worth Business and Professional Women's Clubs held their annual bluebonnet luncheon at noon Tuesday, April 18. A huge lone star filled with the beautiful state flower formed the center of the decorative scheme in the crystal ballroom and bluebonnet court of the Texas Hotel. The entire court was hung with the choicest specimens of the flower and paintings of Texas wild flowers were loaned for the occasion by artists and owners of art treasures.

Courtesy Rhode Island School of Design to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Headdress of "Chinese Princess" Who Appears in Silk Scene of Textile Pageant Given by Rhode Island School of Design, Providence.

"The Romance of Textiles"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Providence, R. I.

AS A climax to National Cotton Week, a fashion show and pageant, "The Romance of Textiles," has transformed the Rhode Island School of Design into a temporary theatrical producing organization. Every member of the student body has had a hand in it. The pageant is being given in Memorial Hall, Benefit Street, Providence, May 18, 19 and 20.

This pageant, which reveals the adventurous story of the development of the five fabrics—wool, silk, linen, cotton and rayon—is presented with the coöperation of textile industries throughout New England and New York. Most of the costumes displayed in the Fashion Show demonstrate new and interesting uses for the materials made in near-by textile mills, particularly cotton.

M. Rodier has sent from Paris one of his typically soft, roughly woven pieces, which has been made up by the young designers who have designed and made every one of the 60 other gowns to be modeled in the fashion parade.

This fundamental idea of having everything done by the students is carried out to the last detail. The pageant, coming as it does toward the end of the school year, gives unparalleled opportunity to every student to make practical application of the theory learned in the classrooms.

Weaving and Designing

Students in the textile department have themselves woven much of the cloth used in "The Romance of Textiles." Yards and yards of the white cloth thus woven are dyed by the pupils according to specifications sent down to the laboratories by other students who have done intense research before choosing color schemes that best interpret each historic scene.

Every costume, including shoes, wigs and gloves, has been designed, cut and made by these young people who, through their study of historic design, remain consistent with the spirit of the period, and at the same time give each design an original touch.

Bright jets of flame have been wavering over the work tables of the jewelry students who have been manufacturing rhinestones from old bottles, cutting "rubies" and "emeralds" from the same humble source, and fashioning jewels from colored cellophane. These were rushed up to the costumers who sewed them to headdresses and into belts with remarkable effect.

The "Chinese princess" shown in the illustration proudly displays a beautiful necklace carved like jade, a pearloid headdress, and other ornaments contrived from a new colored opaque substance called marblette.

The pieces of actual jewelry worn in the fashion show are, however, genuinely valuable products and represent the intricate workmanship of the jewelry department of the school.

All traditionally accepted amateur theatrical troubles with the stage curtain have been avoided by the young scene designers who have adapted the Chinese ideas of stage setting. Scenic effects are secured through a series of blocks and plinths which are swiftly and smoothly moved about before the eyes of the audience by attendants in costume. Thus, all tiresome waits between scenes have been eliminated.

Harmony in design, which is the idea underlying all educational work of the Rhode Island School of Design is, expressed in every detail in the pageant. Light falls in patterns on the stage and actually paints the scenes; dances interpret the weaving of various fabrics; pantomime is stylized; and accompanying choral music interprets the leading motif of each scene which portrays the development of the five fabrics. Costumes in the Fashion Show express the harmony between materials and their uses. Even the programs, tickets, and posters all show the careful and original workmanship of the graphic art students.

Coöperation of Leading Industries

The coöperation of leading industries is giving the students unprecedented opportunity to test their theories by the practical standards of the outside world. In their school workrooms they have introduced a working organization patterned from a model factory.

The whole educational experiment is one in carrying out the idea of harmony and design into a correlation of theory and practice. "Romance of Textiles" is a highly developed demonstration of the value of 'learning by doing.' In its production, the artist comes down to earth but loses nothing in the descent.

Courtesy Rhode Island School of Design to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Costume for Woolen Scene in Textile Pageant, "Daughter of Charlemagne," Done in the Heavy Woolen Stuffs Used Before Advent of Rich Materials From Persia.

For Keeping Cuttings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Many of us desire to collect and preserve in a lasting and orderly manner some newspaper cuttings, leaflets and pamphlets whose contents prove to be of special interest. Nothing is easier in the case of newspaper cuttings where the text one wishes is printed only on one side of the page and which are simply pasted into a scrapbook. The writer, however, wishes to share his method for preserving and "binding" pamphlets where the text is printed on both sides of a page and where the pages have become frayed and detached through prolonged use.

Obtain a strongly bound book (preferably with a leather back) with blank white pages of a size large enough to cover the print of the largest leaflet or pamphlet you wish to save. Measure the over-all width and over-all length of the printed text (including the page number and the title of the article which is possibly repeated on each page).

Draw these measurements with a pencil on the page of the scrapbook on which you want to start the text and cut an oblong or square hole along the penciled lines with a sharp penknife or old razor blade. The blank page of your book will form a "window" or frame for your clipping. Several pages can be cut at the same time by placing a stout cardboard underneath the last page to be cut. To ascertain the necessary number of pages in the scrapbook to be cut into "windows" take half the number of pages in the pamphlet. For instance, four "windows" have to be cut if the pamphlet contains eight pages.

Remove from the pages of the pamphlet the outside cover and all binding materials like string or wire and cut and trim the pages leaving a white border of about ½ inch round the print. Then apply thinly some liquid paste on the borders of pages 1, 3, 5 and so on, and paste into scrapbook, so that these uneven numbered pages can be read through the "windows." Pages 2, 4, 6 and so on will then form the backs.

In this way the writer has been able to preserve and form into a collection of well-bound books many cuttings, leaflets and pamphlets, some of which were irreplaceable.

Making Things

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

BECAUSE you can be just as lonely in the town as you can be in the country, the Townswomen's Guild movement was launched in England four years ago. Today there are 157 of these guilds, extending from Scotland to Devon and from Lancashire to the Yorkshire coast, and the number increases almost daily—bands of women, who, by educating themselves to take an effective part in national life, and to consider problems of social welfare, are making their best contribution toward the common good. The guilds afford a meeting place for neighbors of all creeds and political opinions, where talks are given, discussions take place, and members are shown how to put their often enforced leisure to the best uses.

In the exhibition of handicrafts by members of the guilds held in London in March, sections were devoted to rug making, metal work basketry, stool seating, toy making, leatherwork, and other handicrafts. With a piece of hessian and a hook old bits of cloth can be turned by a twist of the wrist into lovely and useful "Thrift Rugs," and fine "Thrift Toys' are made out of old bits of stockinette, or anything else that is no longer needed.

"My own 'Thrift Rug' is outlined in bright colored scraps that had once been a jumper," said one of the guild teachers, "and before it was finished the material ran out, so I tore up my husband's gardening trousers which happened to tone in exactly!"

A little four-poster bed, copied from a design dating from the second half of the sixteenth century in the Victoria & Albert Museum, was the coöperative work of a Beaconsfield group. The poker work on the sides and back paneling was done by one member, the carved posts by another, while the embroidered curtains and valances, the quilt, mattress, feather bed, sheets, blankets, etc., were the contributions of others. Eighteen members from Acock's Green also exhibited a coöperative piece of work in the form of a quilt composed of 8650 hexagons in a wide variety of colors.

"Unless you have made a pair of gloves you cannot believe what a thrill there is when the first thumb is fitted into place," said the teacher. "Every time we put a thumb in we live that first moment over again!"

It is this thrill of making things of using her clever fingers for something else besides drudgery, of turning hours of unemployment into constructive periods, that drew from one lonely and seemingly unwanted woman the words, "Isn't it lovely to have something to do every day!"

Giving Food a 'Party' Look

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A PLAIN beef roast or beef loaf will have a "party" look if served in the following way: Ten minutes before removing from the oven place over the meat pear halves, one for each serving. Either canned or fresh pears may be used. When about to serve, arrange these halves on the platter around the roast or loaf, and fill each half with tart jelly, such as lemon, currant, or cranberry, or sprinkle with a few drops of lemon juice.

A cold meat platter becomes wonderfully interesting if slices of the cold beef, plain meat loaf, or tongue, are placed in one or two rows on a large platter, with one or two rows of alternating sliced tomatoes and sliced green peppers, the latter having been stuffed with cream cheese.

Or the meat slices may be surrounded with tomatoes which have been stuffed with cottage cheese moistened with cream.

Or the decoration may consist of olives, sweet pickles, and celery curls. Or of olives and cubes of very stiff jelly or gelatine to which was added half a glass of bright red jelly before it began to set. Slices of pineapple provide still another attractive method of garnishing.

A charming decoration for a platter consists of a few "roses" made from apple parings. Cut a long, thin apple paring, let it stand in the vinegar from pickled beets or in the red water in which a small peeled and diced beet has been boiled. This gives the paring a delicate pink tinge. Then turn the paring wrong side out, and roll it up, rose-fashion.

An ordinary meat loaf will look much more festive if over it, before it is put in the oven, is spread a little canned red pimiento or fresh or canned tomato pulp, to give the top of the loaf a decorative red color. It is a good plan, also, to place in it before baking, a row of hard-boiled eggs, so that when the loaf is cut, the egg will show in the center of each slice.

Fish served with the usual egg sauce is an everyday dish, but it can be transformed into something unusual at the very last moment before serving by adding to the sauce some chopped almonds or halved Malaga grapes.

An interesting addition to a very plain salad, such as sliced tomatoes served on lettuce, or lettuce alone, is a small ball of cream cheese which has been rolled in finely chopped parsley.

A pretty way to serve tomatoes as a salad on lettuce is to serve two or three very small ones on each plate, peeled and their tops cut into points, tulip shape, sprinkled with salt and pepper, and covered with mayonnaise.

A decorative garnish for salads or cold meats is made by rolling tightly several large lettuce leaves and laying them away for several hours. When needed, cut the roll into half-inch pieces, and pretty light-green rosettes will be the result.

When serving lima beans, baked beans or yellow string beans add color and interest to the dish by garnishing with very thin strips of uncooked green pepper or red pimiento peppers or both.

Sprinkle mashed potatoes with black pepper and red paprika for color effect as well as for flavor.

Parsnips will add to the charm of any meal if after they have been boiled until tender and then scraped, they are halved, dotted with melted butter, sprinkled with the tiniest possible amount of granulated sugar then placed in a pan in the oven. Let bake for 10 minutes, then sprinkle with chopped pecans or English walnuts, and allow to brown.

Even spinach may be transformed into a company dish. Boil it in salted water, drain, and chop. Add to it a rich cream sauce and grated cheese mix and set in the oven to brown.

Ice cream, served plain, is always one of the most popular of year-round desserts. It can gain a great deal in interest, however, if occasionally it is served in some unusual, attractive way.

Any good sauce, as chocolate or fudge sauce, gives it a charmingly dressed-up look. Or ice cream may be placed between two slices of white cake and the whole covered with the sauce. Or pour over a dish of plain ice cream a cold, thick sirup made by cooking the strained juice of fruit or berries in an equal quantity of sugar until it spins a thread. Over this arrange a few cubes of the fruit or a few of the berries.

A delicious topping for plain ice cream is orange marmalade from which all pieces of rind have been removed, leaving only the soft sauce.

Put over vanilla ice-cream whipped cream which has been tinted green. Garnish with Malaga grapes cut in halves or with green-tinted cherries, or with maraschino cherries, or with nuts.

On each serving plate lay 3 fresh or canned peach halves, hollow side up, in a small circle. Fill each hollow with vanilla or lemon ice cream, and pile ice cream in the middle of the plate. Sprinkle all with finely chopped almonds.

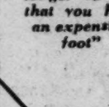
Fashion Nuggets

Linen trim accompanies materials of every type including the very sheerest fabrics. Ensembles of printed and washable crêpes have three-quarter-length coats of contrasting linen. Hip-length, fitted jackets, made up in pastel linens, with all the new features are worn over the darker street dresses.

The summer swagger coat of three-quarter length is most important. Rough materials are favored, the latest newcomers being coats of washable fabric. Raglan-shouldered top-coats of heavy linens have all the earmarks of a tailored cloth coat. Black is a favored color for this latter type.

Novelty materials are favored for the blouse to accompany a suit. Short puff sleeves and huge bows of contrasting materials are modish.

Monitor Reader to Monitor Reader



Mrs. A. H. Penning, Richmond, Virginia, replied to one of my first advertisements in your paper. After using Creme Lacto she sent me such a splendid letter, entirely unsolicited, that I asked her permission to use part of it in the Monitor. She was so kind as to consent. Mrs. Penning writes, *I have never used but the best cosmetics obtainable, but I have never received such beneficial results as through the use of your Milk Bath Cream* Perhaps Creme Lacto, which gave her skin the natural benefits of a milk bath every day, will please you as much as it did Mrs. Penning. Won't you try it, and judge for yourself? Send $2.00 for regular full size jar, or if you prefer, pay the postman, plus charges, on delivery. If after a trial you are not satisfied with results, I will gladly refund your money.

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9th Year in The Christian Science Monitor

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LUX CUTS DOWN NEEDLESS RUNS, BECAUSE IT SAVES STOCKING ELASTICITY... THREADS STRETCH UNDER ORDINARY STRAINS, THEN SPRING BACK. CAKE-SOAP RUBBING WEAKENS SILK SO THREADS TEND TO BREAK UNDER STRAIN.
LUX
"I'M ALL FOR LUX NOW—IT SAVES STOCKING ELASTICITY"

Cheered by Hitler Talk, White House Looks for Action

(Continued from Page 1)

ministration was confident that later official views would accept the President's proposals. This confidence was justified by later statements from Premier Daladier.

But the official word from Paris did reflect, as the press comments generally showed, a fear that the gradual abolition of agressive arms would eliminate France's means of military superiority.

The United States, with Great Britain and even Germany, is now determined to insist on genuine and sizable reductions in armament. It is over the interpretation of the MacDonald plan that difficulties may be anticipated. The experts, and their superiors as well, have been wrangling in Geneva for a full year on the definition of these arms of aggression. Interested powers object to setting the limits too low, and field guns, tanks and aircraft in turn are defended or attacked as selfish policy dictates.

The business of securing agreement on the modest definitions advanced by Mr. MacDonald becomes therefore the next concern of diplomacy. Washington throws its full weight behind that task.

The conciliatory tone adopted in Herr Hitler's speech is attributed here to the lead given him by President Roosevelt in his dramatic demarche quite as much as it is to the sanctions talk emanating last week from Paris and London.

As Herr Hitler said in his speech, threat of sanctions merely makes the threatened people more defiant and determined. But the astute proposals of President Roosevelt, diplomatic observers agree with hearty unanimity, placed Herr Hitler in a dilemma. Should he have scorned the peace projects so solemnly and impressively sent to the whole world by the American President, his nation and his group would indeed have been outcast.

And the firmness behind the President's words was equally apparent, though the methods proposed aimed at some of the very goals which Germany has been seeking in recent months. Removal of aggressive arms, for instance, would be to Germany's advantage more than to that of any other power, for these are the weapons which bristle around the Reich's frontiers. If Germany's intentions are really pacific, then the President's proposals should receive whole-hearted approval there—that is the dilemma into which the President put the Chancellor and from which there was only one exit, namely, complete and enthusiastic acceptance.

The President indicated last night that the proposals sent to the world yesterday were the result of deep and protracted meditation, and that the first began to concretize them last January. His international policy has obviously other facets which will be revealed as time goes forward.

Pertinax writes in the Nationalist Echo de Paris: "It is not true that suppression of offensive arms would end the danger of war. Can it be supposed that an aggressor who would violate the most solemn treaties to obtain his aim would hesitate to provide himself with all those prohibited offensive arms?"

The semi-official Temps expresses a similar view and is also concerned with the effect Mr. Roosevelt's message may have on Germany, fearing that the Reich may try to shift the blame for the armament crisis on France.

"But all the assurances which the Chancellor may give will no longer deceive anyone now that Baron Constantin von Neurath and Herr von Papen, leading members of the Hitler Cabinet, have made known the real sentiments of the Berlin Government, which are based on the most evident spirit of war. Does Germany intend to rearm? Has she already begun rearmament? That alone counts for the maintenance of European peace in the coming years."

Progress of Art Told By Dow to Bostonians

Progress of art in New England, despite the antagonism of the Puritans, was described yesterday in an illustrated talk on the Arts and Crafts of Eighteenth Century New England delivered by Mr. George F. Dow at the Old State House.

Mr. Dow, who directs the museum of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, also editor of the publication, Old Time New England, was the guest speaker at the monthly meeting of the Bostonian Society held in the Greenville H. Norcross Room of the Old State House.

After a brief introduction in which he outlined the spiritual background of the early New England settlers, Mr. Dow showed lantern slide illustrations of early paintings and wood cuts by New England artists or those coming from old England. One of these showed what is believed to be the earliest known wood cut in New England while another represented the first two-masted schooner ever to sail into Boston's harbor. Mr. Dow also showed views of early buildings including views of Harvard College. He was introduced to the audience by Mr. Courtenay Guild, president of the Bostonian Society.

Bank Advisory Board Bill Vetoed by Gov. Ely

Gov. Joseph B. Ely today vetoed the bill establishing a temporary banking advisory board. In making his decision, the Governor said that he believed such a board as a temporary measure is unnecessary at this time. As a permanent measure, it tends to embarrass and perhaps defeat clear-cut and constructive action upon the part of the banking department, he declared.

Governor Ely stated further that he could not see any advantage in the act while the banks of the State are under the control of a competent banking official.

2000 Attend Music Festival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., May 17—More than 2000 visitors from Virginia and near-by states attended the three-day Colonial Music Festival given at Williamsburg under the auspices of the Williamsburg Choral Club and the William and Mary College Music Council. The observance began at the Matthew Whaley School with a convocation. Last Saturday the entire schedule took place at Jamestown as part of the observance of the 236th "Jamestown Day."

Radio Programs

Daylight Saving Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—"Grin and Bearit," songs, humor.
5:15 NBC, "Dick Daring," sketch.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie," sketch.
6:00 Announcements; sport review.
6:15 NBC, Songs and patter.
6:30 Rodney May and his orchestra.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Everett Marshall; orchestra.
7:30 German Band, Ed Craig, director.
7:45 Talk, "Massachusetts Bay Colony."
8:00 NBC, Mystery drama.
8:30 NBC, Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.
8:45 NBC, Phil Cook; Shavers.
9:00 NBC, Adventures of Sherlock Holmes.
9:30 United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
10:00 New Hampshire Legislative Band.
10:30 Connecticut Hillbillies; news.
11:00 Reports; sports review.
11:15 Herbert Marsh's Orchestra.
11:30 NBC, "Master Singers"; chorus.
12:00-1:00 a. m.—NBC, dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Jack Beauvais; organ.
5:15 Regent Trio; soloist.
5:30 NBC, "Winnie the Pooh," sketch.
5:45 Mike DiNapoli, pianist.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "The Old Painter," talk.
6:45 "Tessie the Typist," sketch.
7:00 Phil Saltman, pianist.
7:15 NBC, "Burton Holmes at the Century of Progress Fair."
7:30 Franck's Symphonic Variations, by Frederick Tillotson and Rose Mende, pianists.
7:45 NBC, "The Goldbergs"; sketch.
8:00 NBC, Fannie Brice; orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Donald Novis; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Ranny Weeks; orchestra.
9:15 NBC, "Betty Boop Frolics."
9:30 "One Man's Family," sketch.
10:00 NBC, Barnyard music; quartet.
10:30 NBC, Mischa Levitski, pianist.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00 NBC dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Captivators Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 CBS, Do Re Mi, female trio.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Voice of the Cello."
6:30 Detectives Black and Blue, sketch.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription sketch.
7:00 CBS, Mildred Bailey; orchestra.
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers," sketch.
7:30 CBS, Travelers Quartet; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter; news flashes.
8:00 CBS, "The Voice of Experience."
8:15 Organ and soloist.
8:30 CBS, Dictators Orchestra.
8:45 CBS, Irving Kaufman; orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Irving S. Cobb; Al Goodman's Orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Manhattan Serenaders.
9:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra; Burns and Allen.
20:00 CBS, Waring's Pennsylvanians; George Givot; "Mandy Lou."
10:30 "Street of Dreams"; songs.
10:45 Announcements; news.
11:00 Readings, with organ.
11:15 CBS, Talk by Viscount Kikujiro Ishii, special Japanese representative.
11:30-1:00 a. m.—CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—"Hits and Encores."
6:00 CBS, Art Coogan's Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Vocal trio; orchestra.
6:45 CBS, "Just Plain Bill."
7:00 Baseball; weather; news; time.
7:15 Dinner music.
7:30 Boston School Committee talk.
7:45 Brunswick Orchestra.
8:00 Rhythm Twins.
8:15 CBS, Boswell Sisters, vocal trio.
8:30 Morey Pearl's Orchestra.
9:00 Hank Penny and his Cronies.
9:15 Le Paradis Dance Band.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 Brunswick Orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
10:45 CBS, "Light Opera Gems"; Act I, "Yeoman of the Guard"; soloists; mixed chorus; orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Sheehan's Irish Minstrels.
5:15 "Vagabond of the Air," poems.
5:30 Local dance feature.
5:45 WHDH Ensemble.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
6:15 WHDH Ensemble.
6:45 Westminster Orchestra.
7:15 The Gossipers.
7:30 Local dance features.
7:45 Hotel Touraine Ensemble.
8:00 "Song Pictures," with Orrin White, tenor.
8:15 "Dream Journey."
8:45 New Yorkers Orchestra.
9:15 The Gruiteers Glee Club.
9:30 "Evening Reveries"; time.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:15 p. m.—Daily talk.
12:30 p. m.—Local news dispatches.
12:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—"Moments With the Masters."
4:30 p. m.—Musical program
4:45 p. m.—"Waggin' Tongues."

WBZ

7:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
1:05 p. m.—Local and NBC farm programs.
2:30 p. m.—NBC, Pickard Family.
2:45 p. m.—Talk, "Books and Authors."
3:30 p. m.—Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, "Thursday Special."

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—Forecast, E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC and local programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; studio; music.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:00 p. m.—Silver Lining Hour.
2:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Reading Circle.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks.
4:15 p. m.—NBC programs.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
9:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:06 p. m.—Traveler news.
12:30 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox-St. Louis game, Fred Hoey, reporting.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—Weather; news; time.
3:15-5:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

Auburn Relief Funds Sought by Red Cross

The American Red Cross is appealing through all its New England chapters for a special fund for the relief and rehabilitation of sufferers from fires in Ellsworth and Auburn, Me. The Boston Metropolitan Chapter quota has been set at $25,000. Mr. James Jackson, chairman of the Metropolitan Chapter, urges all Greater Boston citizens to respond to this appeal as generously and as promptly as possible, sending their contributions to 347 Commonwealth Avenue or through their local chapters.

A special committee of citizens who come from Maine has been formed with Mr. Albert H. Davis of Ellsworth as chairman. This committee appeals to former residents of Maine and to those who have summer homes in Maine to come to the aid of the sufferers in these two communities.

To Present Play

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—
FREDERICK LELAND
Who Heads the Company Which Will Act Barry's Comedy, "The Youngest," at the Repertory Theater Friday and Saturday Evenings.

Boston Art Notes

Negro Art and Craft

An exhibition of unusual interest is being held throughout this month at the Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street. It consists of pictures, sculptures and handicraft by Negro artists. The range is broad, for the work includes antique objects, primitive imagery and contemporary depictions made in prevailing modes.

There has been a tendency in recent years to stress nationalism in the arts, to group and classify works according to a common tradition. The interest in Negro art, however has been stimulated by other interests. Some decades back, when Paris was astir with new ideas, with fresh subjects, with the stretching of artistic horizons, certain artists like Paul Gauguin, drifted off to the South Sea Islands to paint the natives. Ther was something exhilarating in the unsophisticated life and in the exotic natural splendor. Later, younger rebels discovered the Congo, and were overwhelmed with the plastic power in the cult images. Picasso and Guillaume were among them and they spread the excitement about primitive art over Paris and other cosmopolitan centers.

At the exhibition on Joy Street, we find that the artists have studied in America and Paris and have acknowledged altogether the modes and viewpoints which prevail. When they paint cult images, they approach the subjects, interesting to them for esthetic and historic qualities, with objective detachment. But they do not identify themselves particularly with these ancestral portrayals. Nor should they, with their feet upon new soil and their minds receptive to another culture. All the portraits are of Negro or mulatto types; some very picturesque, some very touching in their dramatic appeal. The warm-toned skin makes excellent pictorial material, as do the gleaming black eyes.

Instead of employing the strongly designed styles, in which planes are emphasized and pattern is stressed through color and textures, most of these painters resort to the chiaroscuro method, modeling their subjects subtly from light to shadow, and interpolating color as an additional note. They do not take advantage of the marked features, of the prominent bones and thickened traits, all of which are a boon to strong pictorial design. In other words, these artists yield, probably too easily, to the vision of their white neighbors. For their racial types, they may well resort to a stronger, more expressive style.

There are some landscapists here who paint in the fresh, firm, skillful style which prevails at Woodstock. Their race remains unidentifiable from their pictures. Artistically they seem to have become completely assimilated.

Amongst the crafts are basketry, leather work, masks, made with the brilliant design motives and tasteful colors we have come to expect from African workmanship. D. A.

Dropping of Cum Laude Degree Is Recommended

Recommendations for the abolition of the degree cum laude in general studies have been made at Harvard College by the division of history, government and economics, according to a subcommittee of the committee on instruction. This committee, together with one appointed by the student council, has been considering the question of whether the general honors degree should be abolished, modified, or retained in its present form.

It was revealed by the committee that for some time the degree of "cum laude in general studies," which is automatically awarded to students who have at least nine honor grades, has been subject to serious criticism on the ground that it sets up a lower standard for honors than the "cum laude" in a special field. It was decided, however, to postpone further action until next year.

Sales Display Taught Farmers in Georgia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Ga.—Teaching the farmers salesmanship in order to help them dispose of their wares, has been undertaken by the garden clubs of Augusta, according to Mrs. Joseph McKee Speer, who has been president of state and city clubs and has been prominent in club work for the last 20 years.

"Farmers are being taught how to exhibit their wares along the roadside and when they bring them to town for sale," Mrs. Speer said. "We believe better display of the farmers' goods will go far toward aiding him in making gardening a success."

Michigan Court Finds State Still Has Dry Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LANSING, Mich., May 17—Validity of the state prohibition enforcement laws was upheld by the Michigan Supreme Court in a ruling May 16. The decision resulted from an appeal made by a prohibition offender who claimed that the state enforcement acts were automatically repealed last November when the "bone dry" clause in the Michigan Constitution was removed and an amendment setting up a liquor control commission was adopted in its place.

The high court held that this "amendment neither excused nor permitted carrying on of the liquor business in defiance of the law." The offender's claim that a search warrant involved in his case was not valid inasmuch as it was based only on the fact that an officer had smelled liquor on the premises and had seen persons drinking there, was denied by the court.

Plaque of President Wins Crafts Award For North End Boy

Honor for modeling in clay a splendid plaque of President Roosevelt was bestowed upon John de Stefano, 19, today when he received first prize for the most outstanding work shown at the arts and crafts exhibition of the Greater Boston Federation of Neighborhood Houses last month.

The presentation of the first prize ribbon was made at the North Bennet Street Industrial School by Mr. George C. Greener, director of the organization. The plaque, which John started at the time of the inauguration of President Roosevelt in honor of the Chief Executive whom he greatly admires, has been appraised favorably by a number of critics, including Mr. James Roosevelt, the President's son.

As a result of the praise bestowed upon John, the North Bennet Street school is going to raise a fund to have the plaque cast in bronze and presented to the President. The work was done from about a score of newspaper and magazine photographs and the result is a really true representation of the "man in the White House."

John's only training has been three years under Mr. Fortunato Tarquinino, a modeling teacher at the industrial school, and a year at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts school.

He is studying at the latter under a scholarship which he received last year. As this runs out next month, he is working for another award so that he can continue his studies. Although the plaque is the finest work he has done thus far, he is interested mainly in painting and drawing, and hopes to continue in these fields for his career.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Ontario

Fort William: City Hall Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., May 25.
Fort Arthur: Prince Arthur Hotel, 8:15 p. m., May 26.

Quebec

Montreal: Mount Royal Hotel, 8:15 p. m., May 23.

United States

Connecticut

Bridgeport: Auditorium, Bassick Junior High School, 8 p. m., May 25.
Danbury: The Masonic Temple, 337 Main Street, 8:15 p. m., May 27.
New Canaan: Playhouse, 3:30 p. m., May 21.
Norwalk: Benjamin Franklin Junior High School, 8:15 p. m., May 26.

District of Columbia

Washington (First Church): Church Edifice, 1770 Euclid Street, N. W., 8 p. m., May 25; National Theater, 12:10 p. m., May 26.

Massachusetts

Dedham: Dedham High School Auditorium, Whiting Avenue, 8 p. m., May 22.
Lexington: Hancock Church (Congregational), 1912 Massachusetts Avenue, 3:30 p. m., May 21.
New Bedford: Fairhaven Town Hall, 3:30 p. m., May 21.
Springfield: Springfield Municipal Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 25.
Williamstown (Society of Williams College): Chapin Hall, 8 p. m., May 25.

New Hampshire

Dover: Dover High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 22.

New Jersey

Collingswood: Collingswood Theater, 3:30 p. m., May 21.
Haddon Heights: Haddon Heights High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 27.
Hammonton: Rivoli Theater, Bellevue Avenue, 3:30 p. m., May 21.
Ridgewood: Ridgewood High School, East Ridgewood Avenue, 8:15 p. m., May 25.
Westwood: Westwood High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., May 21.

New York

Batavia: High School Auditorium, Ross Street, 3:30 p. m., May 21.
Catskill: Church Edifice, Broad and Livingston Streets, 8 p. m., May 22.
Far Rockaway: Church Edifice, 8:30 p. m., May 25.
Flushing: Church Edifice, 144-27 Sanford Avenue, 8:15 p. m., May 23.
Freeport: Freeport High School Auditorium, Pine Street, between Grove and Church Streets, 8:30 p. m., May 22.
Glens Falls: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., May 26.
Greenlawn (auspices First Church Huntington): Fireman's Hall, 3:30 p. m., May 27.
Hempstead: Hempstead High School, 8:15 p. m., May 25.
Ilion (auspices First Church, Herkimer): Capitol Theater, 5:30 p. m., May 21.
Lynbrook: Lynbrook High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., May 23.
Newburgh: Broadway School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 25.
New York (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 520 West 112th Street, 8 p. m., May 26.
New York (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 39 West 190th Street, Bronx, 8:15 p. m., May 22.
Peekskill: Ford Auditorium, Peekskill Military Academy, 8:15 p. m., May 23.
Potsdam: High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., May 21.
Poughkeepsie (Second Church): Church Edifice, Hooker Avenue and South Cherry Street, 3:30 p. m., May 21.
Queens Village: Queens Lyceum, Ninety-eighth Avenue and 218th Street, 8:15 p. m., May 23.
Tarrytown: Parish House, St. Mark's Church, Broadway, North Tarrytown, 8:15 p. m., May 22.
Troy: Masonic Temple Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., May 21.
Waverly: Waverly High School Auditorium, Park Avenue, 8:15 p. m., May 22.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia (Second Church): Church Edifice, 5443 Greene Street, Germantown, 8 p. m., May 27.
Philadelphia (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, Fifty-ninth and Hoffman Streets, 8 p. m., May 26.
Scranton: Church Auditorium, 330 Vine Street, 8:15 p. m., May 23.
Sewickley: High School Auditorium, Harbaugh Street at Peebles, 8:15 p. m., May 22.
Sharon: Sharon High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 26.

Vermont

Montpelier: Kellogg-Hubbard Library Hall, 8 p. m., May 23.
Rutland: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 26.

Virginia

East Falls Church: Madison Elementary School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 26.

Council Confirms Swift

Appointment by Gov. Joseph B. Ely of Mr. John E. Swift, Milford attorney, to be a justice of the Superior Criminal Court, was confirmed today by the Governor's Council. Mr. Swift fills the post left vacant by the passing of Judge Webster Thayer.

States Organize To Help Develop Tennessee Area

Group of Seven in South to Collect Data and Publicize Valley Project

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 17—The Tennessee Valley Association, a group of representatives from seven southern states, has been formed here to assist the Government in its development project in the southeast.

The states represented were Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia, Kentucky and Mississippi, and directors for each were chosen, with Mr. W. E. Brock of Chattanooga, Tenn., former United States Senator, temporary chairman until the next meeting of the association on May 22, at which time a president will be named for the organization. Alabama and Tennessee were each allowed seven directors, with two each allotted to the other states.

A by-law adopted that caused much discussion was one forbidding any stockholder in a public service corporation from holding any office in the association. Speakers from utility interests were cried down, and Mayor Albert Littleton of Harriman, Tennessee, made a particular plea against the ruling.

"People from my town have invested thousands of dollars in the stock of the Tennessee Electric Power Company," he stated, further explaining that he personally did not own any such stock. "But," he continued, "because we have invested our money in the development of our territory, have we surrendered our rights as American citizens?"

Another by-law approved of a council of 100 persons who will serve in an advisory capacity with the directors. This board will aid in spreading information about the development project, and will collect data on technical subjects.

Mr. Eugene Black from Atlana, recently appointed head of the Federal Reserve System will serve jointly with Mr. J. H. Daniel, of Rome, Ga., as a director of the association for Georgia.

Cargo of Waste Paper Is Shipped From Boston

Mixed waste paper and old corrugated boxes comprise the cargo of the barge Osceola which sails from Boston this afternoon for Philadelphia in tow of the tug Wellfleet, to be made into boxboard and ultimately become containers. It is said to be the first shipment of waste paper to be shipped from Boston by barge and opens a new sort of commerce for the port of Boston.

Other shipments are expected to follow, according to Harris and Costello, ship brokers, who say they have received inquiries from several sources about chartering tonnage to move waste paper. About 800 tons constituted the cargo of the Osceola.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
Hardware and Housefurnishings
1007 Atlantic Avenue
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Grass and Flower Seeds
Fertilizers, Hose and Garden Tools
STINSMAN'S QUALITY MARKET
1 NORTH NEW JERSEY AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY DIAL 5-3258

Prime Rib Roast Beef, 20c a lb.
Friday and Saturday

BLOOMFIELD

Established 1876
Heckel's Centre Market
HOME OF GOOD MARKETING
40 BROAD ST. Tel. Bloomfield 3-0770 0771 0772
THE OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE MARKET IN TOWN

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Telephone Orange 4-2680
34 ELY PLACE
9-12 a. m. daily

$4.40 ENNA JETTICK $5
Shoes for Women
Sold exclusively in East Orange by
ENNA JETTICK SHOES
Children's Sandals $1.75-$1.95
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Henry Hornecker FLORIST INC
MEMBER OF F. T. D. A.
136-38 CENTRAL AVENUE, Near Grove St.
Or 3-1244 Night Phone Nassau 4-1650

SO-MO LAWN MOWER CO., Inc.
Grass Seed, Fertilizer, Tools
Tractors, Horses, Gasoline and Hand Mowers
Parts and Repairing
397 McKINLEY AVENUE Orange 3-8640

Adelphia Beauty Shoppe
ALL WAVES 35c
Bonat Permanent Wave $4.00
Open Evenings Or. 3-3196
190 WILLIAM ST., Corner Grove St.
Above Drug Store.

EVERGREEN DINING ROOM
Under Japanese Management
Luncheon 50c. Dinner 85c-$1.00
Sundays 12-8:30, $1.00
7-9 NO. MUNN AVENUE

EARL C. MAHAFFEY
INSURANCE
ALL KINDS
Phone Orange 4-2680
34 ELY PLACE, EAST ORANGE

NEW JERSEY

EAST ORANGE
(Continued)

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GARDNER ELECTRIC CO.
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Amplifier and Public Address Systems

Grape-Nuts

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REGENT BEAUTY SHOP
Permanent Waves
Regent Special $3.50
Frederic 5.00
Eugene 6.00
Shampoo and Finger Waves
14 HARRISON STREET Or 4-8330

ELIZABETH

BANBURY INC
BURNETT
RUG CLEANERS
77 West Grand Street Tel. El. 2-1219

ENGLEWOOD

"WEAVER WEEK"
The week of weeks, beginning May 22nd *featuring quality merchandise* and offering values you may never be able to obtain again as higher prices will prevail soon.
WEAVER'S
47 E. Palisade Ave., ENGLEWOOD, N. J.

FOR FINE FOOTWEAR
SHOP AT THE
CENTRAL BOOTERY
18 W. PALISADE AVE., Englewood, N. J.
Agents for Arch Preservers and Enna Jetticks for women, Florsheim, Nunn-Bush and Friendly Five for men. Flexies for the children.

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H. WESTERVELT
Shoes for
Men, Women, Children
240 Main St., Hackensack

LAW INCORPORATED
CLOTHING
200 MAIN STREET

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HENRY W. GROTE
Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry
Our specialty: remounting your jewelry in up-to-date settings.
84 NEWARK STREET
Open Mondays 9:00 p. m. Open Saturdays 10:00 Other evenings 8:30 p. m.

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The TRUST COMPANY of NEW JERSEY
11 Local Offices in Hudson County

Central Jewelry Store
WM GEIGER Proprietor
Diamonds Watches
Clocks and Jewelry
GRUEN WATCHES
390 CENTRAL AVENUE
Next to Ritz Theatre

Let GOODMAN'S
Clean your Rugs and Carpets
Only Clean Rugs Are Beautiful
Goodman's Rug Cleaning
430 BERGEN AVENUE Bergen 4-8100

Jessie T. Mitchell
Dress Shop 700 Bergen Ave.
Open Tuesday and Friday Evenings.
Spring and Early Summer Models
Best Munsingwear Models at Lowest Retail Prices. McCallum Hosiery.

Central Theatre Beauty Shoppe
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Specializing in
PERMANENT WAVING
All Branches in Beauty Culture.
Expert Operators.
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JERSEY CITY, N. J.

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Selected Fresh Eggs, Butter, Cheese, Honey. Fresh Dressed Poultry. Homemade Mayonnaise and Sausage (in season)
Deliveries also in Millburn, Short Hills, South Orange, West Orange, Orange, East Orange, Bloomfield, Montclair, Summit and Chatham.
Millburn 6-0567 207 Sagamore Rd., Wyoming

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Orders for Weddings, Parties and Social Functions
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SCREEN and AWNING SERVICE Phone S. O. 2-4370

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Post Office Delicatessen
397 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
Specialists in Salads, Cold Cuts, Fine Cheese, Caviar, etc.

WITTROCK'S
Homemade Candies and Salted Nut Meats
Mail Orders Filled
Try our Famous Asst. Chocolates, $1 lb.
Our Tea Room Cannot Be Excelled.
Luncheons and Dinners Served.
Two Stores: 13 Church St., Montclair, Montclair 2-2260; 365 Bellevue Ave., Upper Montclair, Montclair 3-8466.

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MONTCLAIR
(Continued)

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30 and 32 SOUTH FULLERTON AVE.
Tel. Montclair 2-4810

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
Guild Opticians
Full line of
TYCOS THERMOMETERS
30 South Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Near Church Street

Buy Now and Save
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12-oz. Jar Derby Ox Tongue 59c
Derby Brand Chicken Broth, 2 cans 25c
Hormel Vegetable Soup, 2 cans 25c
The MONTCLAIR FOOD CO., Inc.
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Free Delivery Phones 3-0220—0221

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Montclair's most exclusive Millinery Shop
Extraordinarily Low Prices
Prevail Throughout
497 Bloomfield Avenue, Montclair, N. J.

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JEWELERS Established 1889
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Adams' Packard
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E. B. and J. H. CLEGG
Now located at
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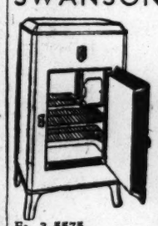
C. JOHNSON & CO.
Incorporated
WINDOW SHADES and AWNINGS
345 Bloomfield Avenue, Montclair, N. J.
Telephone 2-6208

Mary Barclay Dress Shop
The Shop of Personal Service for Women and the Junior Miss
Also Stockings, Costume Jewelry and Accessories
42 CHURCH STREET, MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Tel. Montclair 2-7323

Blanche-Elaine Corset Shop
CORSETS—BRASSIERES
LINGERIE—HOSIERY
499 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Tel. Montclair 2-9694

NEWARK

SWANSON & STEHLI

General Electrical Contractors
Radios and Electric Refrigerators of leading makes sold on convenient terms.
A Real GIFT SHOP
Attractive gifts for every occasion.
Motor Repairs of All Kinds.
Es. 3-5575 710 Springfield Ave.

THE Crescent Laundry
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Branch Brook 3-7200

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Shoes for Women
Sold Exclusively in Orange by
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Agents for
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235 MAIN STREET Opp. Public Service

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307 MAIN STREET Or. 3-5480
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DECORATORS
Upholstering, Draperies, Slip Covers
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Large variety of GREETING CARDS
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Restyling, Repairing, Relining. Low Summer Rates. Jackets and Scarfs on Sale.
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Groceries—Fruit—Vegetables
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Priced From $4.95 to $9.95
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707 PARK AVE., PLAINFIELD, N. J.

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CARR'S CLEAN COAL
Tel. HACK. 2-0067

H. H. LUDEWIG
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Lawn Rollers—House Paints
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R. G. RADIO CO.
176 MAIN ST Hack. 2-0043
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WHITEHOUSE INN
Junction U. S. Highways 22 and 122
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Early American Interiors Executed
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Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

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WE DELIVER
HERMAN'S
All Kinds of Meat
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Willowdale Milk
Grade A Raw.
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Trask, Roscoll & Richardson Co.
ERIE'S DEPARTMENT STORE
Women's Dresses in a special value group. For street, business, formal, etc., each $10.00.

Matrix Shoes
YOUR FOOTPRINT IN LEATHER
Trost AND Lacey

HARRISBURG

"Creme Lilas"
Our Own Vanishing Cream
GORGAS DRUG STORES
16 NORTH THIRD STREET
WALNUT and COURT STREETS and
1306 NORTH THIRD STREET

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Finest Table Supplies
KNOX *Sparkling* GELATINE
SECOND ST. AT STATE Tel. 8790

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Furniture—Interior Decoration and Gifts
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New Spring Styles. Straws and fabrics. New and novel designs. Assortment of spring colors.
Large, medium and small headsizes
$1.00 to $4.75
BEVERLY DRESS SHOP
Millinery Department
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Engraved Wedding Invitations and Announcements
At Reasonable Prices
Also expert glove repairing and cleaning
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OTTO'S SUBURBAN DAIRY
Where Quality and Service Dominate
100 Per Cent North Boroughs Owned and Operated
CAMP HORNE ROAD, Emsworth, Pa.

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No farther away than your telephone
Linden 6100
Lincoln and Sprague Ave., Bellevue

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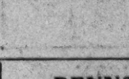
The all-year-round breakfast food.

SHREDDED WHEAT
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ST. LAWRENCE PASTEURIZED MILK
221 SOUTH 9TH STREET
Where home cooking is a reality!
CRYSTAL RESTAURANT
539-547 Penn Street Reading, Pa.
"Nearly 22 Years on the Square"

M. B. FRITZ
CHILDREN'S SHOP
Dependable Clothing
Girls 1-16 years, Boys 1-7 years.
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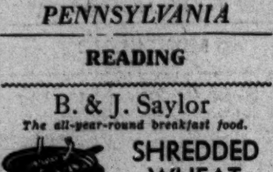
RENOVIZE
And buy your paint and wall paper from
CHAMBERLAIN PAINT CO., Inc.
PITTSBURGH Proof Products
334-336 ADAMS AVENUE

ROSWELL PHILLIPS
"Insurance with Service"
Specializing in ANNUITIES of the
SUN LIFE OF CANADA
1923 NORTH MAIN AVENUE
506-7 Brooks Building

SEWICKLEY

The **LITTLE SHOP**

SPORTS WEAR
DAYTIME AND EVENING GOWNS
HATS

SELECT FRUIT MARKET
510 BEAVER ST. Tel. Sewickley 1900
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

KNOX *Sparkling* **GELATINE** *Campney's Grocery "The best place to market after all"*

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438 BEAVER STREET

MONARCH *Food Products*
Knapp Drug Co. *Sewickley*
Broadway Pharmacy, *Coraopolis*

Pepsodent

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RESTAURANT
Sherry's
Platter Lunch, 25c
Complete Luncheon, 35c
Full Course Dinner, 50c, 65c
MARKET AT 69TH STREET

GERBER
Shoe Repairing Service
69th St. Theatre Bldg., Phone Boulevard 197

Whittemore's Shoe Polishes
Shoes called for and delivered
BLVD. 2525 *"Smiling Service"*

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CLEANERS and DYERS
Remodeling—Invisible Mending
Rugs Cleaned and Stored.
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Collection and Delivery.

W. S. BOOND
Barber
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INTERBORO LAUNDRY
All Family Laundry Services
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BEAUTY, COLOR, COMFORT
WALTER L. ZISCHKAU
524 OSBORNE ST. Valley 2332-J
Turtle Creek, Pa.

YORK

Featuring a New Foundation Garment
EVEN-PUL
CORSETS $1.95 GIRDLES $2.95
Have our experienced corset saleslady show you the special features these garments have to offer. They eliminate the bulky inner belt, distribute flesh evenly, do not force flesh up or down, and reduce diaphragm 2 or 3 inches.
On Sale—Second Floor
STILLMAN'S, YORK, PA.

Quality with Service
at
LESHER'S SILK SHOP
120 W MARKET STREET
SILKS, SCARFS, HOSIERY
NEGLIGEE, PAJAMAS

C. W. DIETZ
14-18 NORTH SHERMAN STREET
MILK—CREAM
Dietz's Sweet Cream Butter
Whitman's Chocolate Syrup

"Hershey's Milk Biscuits are pleasing the most discriminating housewife. *Try them.*"
HERSHEY BAKING CO.
40-48 JEFFERSON AVE., YORK, PENNA.

General Classified

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SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA—Palomar Apartments, Maple at 6th, facing Balboa Park, offers rates within present economics; unusually attractive, ultra-modern; Spanish patio, roof garden, elevator, steam heat; near Christian Science church.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

CHICAGO, 10 WEST ELM
Block Lake Shore Drive, new 20-story building unfurnished (carpeted floors); 10 minutes loop; 3-6 rooms from $46 upwards. also PENTHOUSE STUDIO (will furnish).

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THREE OAKS on Lake Ossipee, New Hampshire, for rest week, month or season; ideal spot for rustic vacation. Write M-12, Room 2900, 333 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago.

FOOD PRODUCTS

PURE Vermont maple syrup, 1933 crop, best quality, $2.00 gallon, $1.10 half gallon, postage extra. Why not try us? ADAMS McCLELLAN, Wilmington, Vt.

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Overlooking Christian Science Park. Elevator. HOWES
8 Cumberland Street

RICHMOND, ILLINOIS—Nicely furnished rooms on Route 173, ¼ mile east of Route 12; $1 a day per person. MRS. GRACE C. BURTON.

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MACHINERY MANUFACTURER: The story of my opportunities and experiences in stores management, including ledgers, purchasing and production, accompanied by "Principles of Stores Management" may be had upon request. Box N-46, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SUMMER HOMES

BREWSTER ON CAPE COD—3 attractive Cape Cod homes, artistically furnished, all modern conveniences, private beach, fireplaces, garages, meals optional at central Guest House, maid and secretary available; 7 rooms, bath, end of point, beautiful view of bay; 8 rooms, 2 baths, steam heat, short walk thru pines to beach; 13 rooms, 5 baths, picturesque old homestead modernized, steam heat; summer rental reasonable. SEA PINES SCHOOL, Brewster, Mass.

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BEVERLY HILLS—June to Oct., nicely furnished 6-room upper apt., grand piano, 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, double garage; reasonable. 153½ N. Arnaz Dr., near Wilshire. CR. 8135.

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United States and Canada

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FURNISHED
DELIGHTFUL TWO-ROOM
Apartments Adjacent to
The Mother Church, $45 and $50
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
24A Clearway Street, Boston KEN. 0482

MALDEN, MASS.—Attractive oil-heated apt., 4 large rooms, reception hall, bath, screened porch; ideal location; elderly or working couple preferred. Tel. Malden 2042.

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309 West 109th STREET—"The Edgerton"
Comfortable housekeeping apartments adjacent to beautiful Riverside Drive. Select tenantry. Convenient to Seventh Church, Columbia University, Shops and Theatres. Express Subway station and 5th Avenue Bus only 1 block away.
2 ROOMS—Furnished or Unfurnished
VERY INVITING RENTALS!
Free gas for cooking and refrigeration. 24-hour switchboard and elevator service. Ownership management. Agent on premises. Write for details.

PENT HOUSE—Two large rooms, kitchenette and bath, open roof, quaint; wonderful view; inexpensive; near The Mother Church. Ken. 5913, Boston.

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Daily Features

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Good Will

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ypsilanti, Mich.

A SHOPKEEPER in this college town discovered recently that his policy of cashing checks for students had apparently cultivated good will out of all proportion to the occasional inconvenience it entailed.

It was the morning on which Michigan awoke to find all her banks closed by proclamation of the Governor. Two young men students of the local State Normal walked into the shop and sought the proprietor. Each handed him a sum of money.

"You cashed our checks Saturday night," the spokesman explained to the surprised storekeeper. "They won't be any good now, and we want to straighten out the matter."

"But what are you going to do?" the shopkeeper demanded. "How will you get along?"

"We have talked that over and have decided that we can get along better than you can, because you've probably cashed a lot of checks that you can't redeem for a while. We've got 75 cents between us, and we'll be all right."

In Lighter Vein

Something Neat at Last

Jones was at a dinner party. He was shy and could never summon up courage to speak because of his inability to say anything neat. All the evening he had been trying to think of something nice to say to his hostess. At last he thought he saw his chance.

"What a small appetite you have, Mr. Jones," said his charming hostess with a smile.

"To sit next to you," he replied gallantly, "would cause any man to lose his appetite."—*Watchman-Examiner.*

A Different Matter

Bride: "You didn't talk that way before we were married!"

Groom: "What way?"

Bride: "You said you would go through fire and water for me, and now you refuse when I ask you for money."

Groom: "But I never said I'd go through bankruptcy for you."—*Grit.*

Appreciation

"You'll be discharged on this occasion, madame," said the fierce-looking magistrate to an elderly lady charged with committing a breach of the peace.

"Thank you kindly, sir," replied the grateful lady. "I've always said that many a soft heart beats behind a hard face!"—*Congregationalist.*

Attends by Air

"And what denomination are you?"

"Well, my mother goes to the Baptist church, and father to the Methodist, but, speaking for myself, I'm radio."

Delighted

"Today, for the first time, I was really delighted that the Browns' radio was going."

"A good program?"

"No, the family is moving."

No Borrowing

"Your nearest neighbor is 20 miles away?"

"Yes; out here, when a man buys his garden tools, they automatically become his own."

Naturally

"When did you become acquainted with your husband?" a wife was asked.

"After I married him," she sighed.—*Grit.*

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Come Play

"Have You Heard About Harry"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HELLO, children! Are you all ready for our flight to Webster Groves, Missouri? We are going to play with Ruth, who writes us that she is seven, and her sister Patsy, nine, and we are taking along a funny little game fellow. He's really not a game so much as a "stunt," but if you learn to know him well you'll find him great fun anytime, anywhere. Even mother and daddy will get all mixed up trying to get him straightened out sensibly.

Ruth and Patsy wrote that they especially liked our game "School Days." I wonder which one the rest of you like best.

It is such beautiful weather for flying that it would be nice to stay up in our "Play Ship" all day, but even beautiful weather and lovely sunshine couldn't persuade us to miss our visit with Ruth and Patsy, could it?

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Watch for our Welcome Flag, children. It is always fun to see who can sight it first. Oh, Barbara has seen it and now it is quite plain to all of us. Can you see Ruth and Patsy standing on the porch?

Here we are! Hello, children! We are all so glad we could come to visit you today, and so happy to have with us such a funny game because we will all laugh and be gay.

This is really a "game story." Just at first I will say one line at a time and carry out the action. Then you are to repeat the words after me and do exactly as I did. The words and the action take place at the same time.

Oh I say (put one hand over each "eye")

Have you 'eared (put one hand back of each "ear")

About 'arry (stroke "hair" with both hands)

He has just (hit "chest" with both hands)

Come back (put both hands on "back")

From the front (both hands in front)

Where he was needed (one hand on each knee)

At the foot (hands down touching feet))

Of the army (fold arms)

Everybody (fling hands out at sides)

Knows (hold "nose" with right hand)

About 'Arry (stroke "hair" with both hands)

Hip (strike right "hip" with right hand)

Hip (strike left "hip" with left hand)

Hurrah (wave hands over head).

Now we will do it together a little bit faster. Everyone try to say it and carry out the action at exactly the same time. Never mind if you do get all mixed up and touch your nose for your ear or your ear for your nose. That's all part of the game.

You are all doing so well that we'll try it again, each time a little faster, until we are sure of the words and the action. Then we will see who can say it the fastest, and still get in every bit of action correctly and at exactly the right time.

All ready now as fast as we can talk—Look at Ruth! Isn't she funny? She was talking so fast she couldn't seem to remember what to do.

Practice this over and over until you can do it quickly and correctly, then try it out on Mother and Dad and all your friends. Only you must be able to do it perfectly first.

Next week we are invited to Margot McC——'s in Ottawa, Canada. This is our second visit to Canada and it will be especially interesting because we are to meet Margot's cousins, Ronnie and Barbara who have just come from Japan. Perhaps they'll write Auntie Vi about some of the games they played there and tell us the names of some of their little Japanese playmates, and we can play a Japanese game with the Japanese children. Would it not be lovely if some of them would write to us from Japan and invite us to a Play Party there. We should hurry to get our trusty Play ship in order and off we would go.

Margot is inviting us to meet some of her other friends too—Kenneth, Mary and Barbara B.

You'll all want to be at this party next Wednesday.

VIOLA ARMSTRONG.

Brevities

Florida Times-Union:
The State of Washington is the largest apple producer of all the states. The city of Washington is the largest producer of applesauce.

Omaha World-Herald:
Uncle Sam, subletting the White House, is just about the only landlord who is certain of a tenant for the next four years.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

RESOLVE to keep happy. Your joy and you shall form an invincible host against difficulties.
—HELEN KELLER

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A TIP FOR SALESMEN

The Chamber of Commerce at Wichita, Kan., recently tested the salesmanship of that town, in the effort to find out why "business is bad."

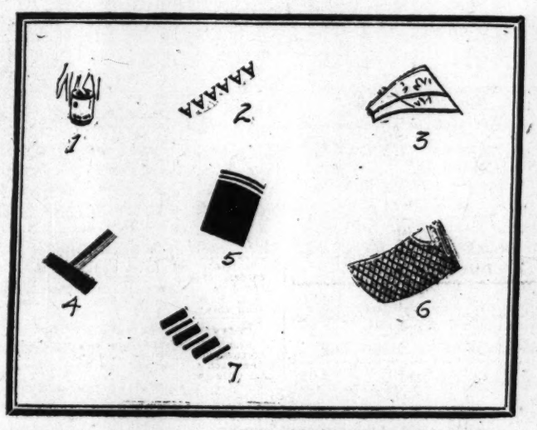
Ten men were given $10 each and sent out to make trifling purchases of 50 cents or less. They were instructed to buy whatever else the clerks might suggest, until their $10 capital was exhausted.

At the end of the day they returned with $94.60 still in hand. Suggestions from salesmen were nil, and of the $100 clamoring to be spent in their stores got but $5.40.

Is there a tip here for timid salesmen in New York, Chicago—and Los Angeles?—Los Angeles Herald-Express.

Ad-O-Grams

No. 22



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

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Ad-O-Grams No. 14

Published: April 18

Answers

1. Filmo—(Bell & Howell).
2. Hotel Coronado, St. Louis.
3. Half Diamond S Ranch.
4. Chevrolet.
5. Ambassador.
6. Pickwick Hotel.
7. Prudence Corned Beef Hash

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Mr. Scroggins

Scroggins, Rope Walker

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

BETWEEN two close-together trees in a quiet corner of Boston Common swung a rope. One end was tied to one tree. The other end was tied to the other tree. The rope swayed to and fro in the wind. Florrie, the pompousest of known pigeons, dropped down from one of the trees and alighted on the rope. As it felt her weight (and for a pigeon, Florrie carries weight), the rope jerked up and down. Florrie tilted forward and then she tilted backward but stayed on the rope by flapping her wings. Fib dropped down from the other tree and alighted on the rope. Fib is a sparrow, so his weight is not much, but it was enough to make the rope jiggle as well as jerk. Now a jerking rope is one thing. A jiggling rope is another. Florrie had been able to keep herself on the rope when it was jerking. When jiggling was added to the jerking, she left the rope for a limb of the tree. She winked and winked and stared and stared at Fib. He ran along the rope from tree to tree. He paused in the middle and swung gently to and fro.

"This is wonderful," he said. "It's too bad Mr. Scroggins couldn't see it."

"I have seen it, and I like it," said Scroggins. He had been watching all the time from a branch in one of the trees, and the two friends looked at him with pleased surprise as his beaming face peered down at them. Florrie redoubled her winking. Fib flew to where Scroggins was.

"You ought to try it," he said. "It's fun."

Scroggins made his way down from the branch, sliding backward and holding on with his two hind feet and one forepaw, the while he clutched his cane in the other forepaw.

"I intend to try it," said the spry squirrel.

He swung onto the rope from the trunk of the tree. It jerked violently. He hurriedly drew his feet back and put them against the unjerking tree trunk. After a bit of breathing, he tried again. This time he turned around suddenly, facing the whole rope and reached down so that he could seize the rope in all four of his paws. His high silk hat fell off. The rope jerked back and forth. Scroggins jerked with it. But he clung tightly and managed to walk all the way across the rope, from tree to tree.

"Wonderful," said Fib.

"Thank you," said Scroggins and bowed. The bow was too much for the rope, however, and it swung backward with such suddenness that the venerable squirrel pitched forward off the rope and nearly fell on his high hat. He got up gravely. "Hurrumph," he said. He sat down with dignity. It was plain to see that he was thinking.

Suddenly he leaped up and was on the rope again. This time he did not clutch it with all four paws. No. He stood up. His tail stood out. His swing-tail coat rippled in the breeze. In his two front paws he held his little cane, one paw at one end near the crook of the handle, the other paw at the other end.

Fib hopped excitedly on the ground. Florrie stared and winked from the tree. Their illustrious friend swayed on the rope. As he swayed to the right he leaned slightly the other way and moved his cane.

"I'm balancing," he said with dignity.

The rope jerked suddenly. There was only one thing for Scroggins to do, and he did it—that was to jump and land neatly on the ground.

Again he climbed the trunk of the tree and stood as before with his two hind paws on the rope, his tail out, his coat-tails rippling and his small cane swinging slowly and gracefully back and forth. He moved one foot cautiously. He stayed on. Then he moved the other. Still he stayed on.

"Aha," he said. Then in a rush he ran across the rope and to the great delight of Fib and the surprise of Florrie he made the other tree, turned and bowed and stayed on the rope.

By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor
Scroggins Swayed on the Rope.

"Wonderful" said Fib. Florrie winked but said nothing. Scroggins leaped to the ground and put on his high hat.

"That," he said, twirling his cane, "is called walking the rope."

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Reading names (Mrs. A. C. O.)—The correspondent inquires "if the name 'Mary Baker Eddy' should be read with a pause after each part, as though commas were inserted."

No; the breaks between first and second, and second and third, names should not be made predominant. The three parts of the name should not be slurred into one, however. The break in each instance should be just long enough to permit a measured completion of the pronunciation of the preceding part.

Branch, branches (Mrs. A. C. O.)—The inquirer asks which is correct: "This church is one of the branches of . . ." or "This church is a branch of . . ." Grammatically, both are correct. The weight of usage, however, favors the second.

Example of tautology (Mrs. A. C. O.)—The correspondent asks if the following sentence is proper: "I shall read Scriptural selections from the Bible."

The sense is maintained by omitting "Scriptural selections." (It is considered proper for the name of the particular book to be announced just before reading from it.) One might use: "The Scriptural selection is from (name of book)."

What They Say

Depression

"It strikes me that we're all in the same boat with Christopher Columbus. He didn't know where he was going when he started. When he got there he didn't know where he was, and when he got back he didn't know where he had been."—*Owen D. Young.*

Recipe

"The only way of catching a train I have ever discovered is to miss the train before."—*G. K. Chesterton.*

Money

"People are beginning to realize that money is safer, as well as more satisfactory, in the form of commodities."—*Henry Ford.*

Cheer

"Optimism is contagious. Cheerfulness promotes health and prolongs life. The good-natured man is a constant benefactor."—*Grenville Kleiser.*

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

America Goes Back to Europe

TO A WORLD hoping for an American pledge of consultation to preserve the peace, President Roosevelt offers, already ripened, the very fruit consultation might be expected to bear. His message to fifty-four nations is a plain announcement that the United States has decided to stand with Great Britain and France to prevent any tilting of Europe's political balance that would block current efforts for military and economic disarmament.

It is true there has been no formal consultation. Nor have Britain and France joined in this American statement. Yet read in the light of present circumstances, the President's declaration discloses that the three nations have arrived at an essential unity of purpose—if not a conscious pooling of policies.

Mr. Roosevelt apparently rushed his announcement out to the world in order to state the American position before Chancellor Hitler should set forth the German position to the specially summoned Reichstag. He manifestly sought to avoid seeming to set American policy in opposition to any purpose already declared and defined by Germany. Thus he could issue without prejudice his warning that "if any strong nation refuses to join with genuine sincerity in these concerted efforts for political and economic peace, the one at Geneva and the other at London," then "the civilized world . . . will know where the responsibility for failure lies." This shoe would fit only the nation which chose to put it on.

It was, apparently, his chief purpose to persuade Berlin to withhold, for the present at least, demands which—however justified—might preclude success at Geneva and London. But he asked all nations to forget "petty aims" in furtherance of the larger good. And his offer of American support for a real cut in offensive arms should be especially welcome to Germany, which feels particularly lacking in defenses against possible attack by a circle of better-armed nations. Moreover, Germany has as much reason as any country to applaud America's determination to reënter the European scene in behalf of economic recovery.

Mr. Roosevelt asked that no nation should increase its "existing armaments above the limitations of treaty obligations." This is a direct reference to German proposals to rearm on a level far above the limits imposed by the peace treaties. Its force is not destroyed by the President's further plea that the nations reaffirm the obligations "they have assumed to limit and reduce their armaments"—an equally direct reference to the allies' collateral promise.

The heart of Mr. Roosevelt's message is a proposal for a nonaggression pact. While it might be helpful for all nations to promise not to send "an armed force across their borders," it should be recognized that just at present Europe is most interested in getting such a pledge from Germany. That was the primary purpose of the "no-force" pact proposed by Britain a few weeks ago when Herr Hitler became Chancellor and it seemed that Signor Mussolini might support German demands for treaty revision. The fact is that much of Europe is uneasy lest the National Socialists, now they have come to power, will seek to revise by force the peace treaties they have so long and vigorously denounced. It is this fear which caused Lord Hailsham to raise the threat of sanctions. It is this fear which has brought talk of reviving the Council of Ambassadors. It is this fear more than any feeling against German anti-Semitism which is tending, as Vice-Chancellor von Papen declared a day or two ago, toward "not only the military but the moral isolation of Germany."

Undoubtedly this apprehension is largely due to misapprehension. Undoubtedly much of the German Fascists' effort to awaken a vigorous spirit and instill discipline in the New Germany has been misunderstood abroad, just as the similar effort of the Italian Fascists was.

The German people do not wish to go to war to revise the peace treaties. The other nations do not wish to go to war to prevent revision. Yet declarations on one side about rearming and on the other about applying sanctions do not remove fears and misunderstandings. Lovers of peace everywhere can help to counteract these evils by combating unworthy suspicions and unchristian hatreds. But probably the greatest single advance toward the removal of fear and misunderstanding can be made through a nonaggression pledge such as Mr. Roosevelt urges.

Meanwhile the fact that the United States not only intends to consult but is already offering the coöperation which consultation seeks should go far toward stabilizing Europe and insuring further progress toward political and economic peace.

A Court's Good Sports

SINCE the days of King Arthur and his knights, round tables have been the scene of many and varied conferences. Statesmen gather at them to discuss grave problems and executives sit around them to consider affairs vital to the welfare of their business.

Down in Jackson, Miss., every Saturday morning, there is a round-table conference which is doing much since at each one the future of some boy may be entirely changed and his steps directed into straighter paths.

Judge Frank T. Scott, police justice of that southern city, has evolved a plan for the handling of youthful delinquents which might well be copied elsewhere. When the Johnny Joneses and the Jimmie Browns of Jackson commit petty crimes, thus coming under the arm of the law, they receive treatment rare even in the annals of juvenile courts. Instead of being haled to the juvenile court, they are called to a conference in Judge Scott's law office.

There, free from courtroom atmosphere and the attendance of uniformed officers, Judge Scott and the boys discuss, not the misdemeanor which brought them there, but good sportsmanship. They talk of baseball and its popular heroes and of outstanding examples of good sportsmanship which have made leaders in the world of sports. The results show that they apply these lessons to daily living and find that such application makes for real achievement and success.

During these round-table talks Judge Scott imparts helpful ideas to the youths which they can apply in carrying out their pledges of good behavior. The weekly reports, required by Judge Scott from each boy, prove that the plan is practical. He says:

> I sincerely believe that it is making better boys and I do know it is making better homes because I have had the parents of a number come to me and thank me for what I have been doing.

Leaders of youth have long asserted that jails are simply training schools for crime. Here is a plan which successfully trains boys to be good sports.

One Into Infinity

DR. GEORGE W. CRILE, who on previous occasions has given the world some startling thoughts on the physical universe, has lately emerged from another period of research in the realms of biology with a theory more startling than any of his previous analogies. To try to encompass the thought that the human system contains millions of "hot points" with solar temperatures whirling through the nervous system like tiny planets through interstellar space was bewildering enough. Now he would have us conceive of the human brain as composed of quadrillions of little dynamos, each a sort of independent power station.

Such figures are indeed amazing. But one cannot stop there. A dynamo, however small, is in itself a very complicated piece of machinery. Following the logical path of mechanistic subdivision, one supposes that each dynamo is composed of other quadrillions of units, and so on until we trail off into the usual hopeless physical pursuit of infinity.

Imagination, aspiration, all the finer sentiments of man, we gather, are but the results of mysterious combinations of equally mysterious electrical potentials. The figures of the technocrats, before which brave men quailed, appear childishly simple when compared with Dr. Crile's quadrillions. Yet each one of us, we are asked to believe, is in control of all this vast complication of electrical equipment. Having explained to himself that intellect or reason is merely electricity, presumably the human being will now apply that electrical intellect to the question, "What is electricity?"

One wonders at this point just where this fantastic multiplication of figures would eventually lead. Would it finally bring the searcher to the point where he began to see that he was really dealing with an infinity so vast and far-reaching that when he catches even a glimpse of its immensity he stands in awe?

Figures, be they ranked however impressively, will hardly answer the question of how we think. For, as we multiply, the figures themselves lead into an infinity where mere human understanding cannot follow. We can, however, grasp and hold fast to the idea of the Infinite One; intelligence that embraces all, and before which quadrillions, multiplied again and again, seem circumscribed and limited. After all, is it not more natural to believe in a spiritual concept of Mind than in a mechanistic one?

Wanted, an International Currency

FOR a long time economists have been tentatively putting forward the proposal of an international currency. The necessity of it was not clearly seen while there remained a number of national currencies which, based on gold, could be regarded as fixed quantities. While it was possible to trade in money which had a known, dependable value, local fluctuations had only a relative importance.

The Russian, the German, the Austrian debacles after the war were undoubtedly disastrous, but they could still be regarded as exceptional phenomena. The majority of the world's currencies were comparatively unaffected, and it was possible to take steps to restore some stability in most of the countries which had passed through a monetary crisis. But presently it was seen that the upheavals were becoming general. The French franc, the Italian lira and other currencies slumped badly, and there was a good deal of uncertainty before they were consolidated at a rate much lower than that which formerly prevailed.

An unprecedented opportunity was offered to speculators who took advantage of the irregularities of the monetary situation in various countries. Their action complicated conditions which were already sufficiently inimical to the normal conduct of commerce.

There remained some of the principal moneys of the world as landmarks in the financial tempest. The British pound was deemed secure and furnished a satisfactory measure. Then it, too, succumbed, complicating trade and adding to the sense of instability. It was still consoling to think the dollar safe. Finally the dollar, under the pressure of circumstances, was detached from its moorings, and though in the meantime other currencies had recovered their bearings, this completed the shattering of world confidence in currency stability.

It is now that the theoretical advantages of an international money that will stay put are converted into definite and immediate practical advantages. The discussions of the economists have come into the realm of political possibilities.

The time has come to ask what reason can be urged against the issue of a stated number of secured notes, indorsed by such a body as the Bank for International Settlements. These existing side by side with the national currencies, but independent of those national currencies, could be relied upon to keep their agreed value, and would constitute a permanent legal tender from country to country, thus satisfying the legitimate interests of international trade.

Doubtless the national currencies will be stabilized and will have a large domestic utility. But an international currency, based on the gold standard, would nevertheless possess an indispensable value in foreign exchanges of all kinds. It would restore a confidence which has been badly shattered, and it would facilitate the flow of goods and help in the revival of prosperity. The world is capable of producing everything which the world needs; but everywhere there are obstacles to the proper distribution of the world's goods. In this distribution few things would help more greatly than the institution of an international currency.

A Going Concern

IF THE size of an organization were the sole measure of its success, one might pass without comment the coöperative efforts of a group of elderly men in Tacoma, Wash. But since size and efficiency of organization are secondary to results, these five men deserve more than passing mention.

Their success could not be called a monetary one. They have not piled up a fortune, nor have they startled the world with a sensational work of engineering or art. But what they have done is as worthy of praise as any of these things. Past the age when the finding of employment is easy, they have kept themselves independent of charity through years when younger men applied to county and town for relief.

They tackled such jobs as wrecking old houses for the plumbing, lumber and whatever other salvage they could obtain. They worked hard at whatever joint occupation came to hand. The only two rules in the organization, rules rigidly enforced, were, "No booze, and no gambling." Otherwise it was simply one for all and all for one.

As a result, for more than two years they have kept themselves properly clothed, fed and housed. In terms of the relief they might have drawn, they have saved the county in which they live some $6000. But that is incidental. Above all, they have saved their confidence in themselves and their self-respect.

Saxophoney

THERE has recently been held in Paris a musical festival in honor of the inventor of the saxophone, Adolphe Sax. This incident shows that the indomitable spirit that flung the old Guard of Napoleon again and again onto the unbreakable British squares at Waterloo still lives in France.

The nations may jeer at the saxophone, and strong men clench their fists every time they hear its melancholy howlings bay the moon—but what cares France? Adolphe Sax did his best, and should be honored for it. The world will not have comparable cause for admiring an act of international courage until America sets up a statue to the composer of "Sonny Boy."

Yet in a way Adolphe Sax, by means of his saxophone, has gained inclusion in a small but exceedingly distinguished company. The ability to win enduring fame deliberately has been displayed by countless numbers of people; but to win enduring fame by a sort of mistake demands perhaps a rarer kind of genius. Of those who have revealed this latter quality, Christopher Columbus, who came upon America while looking for India, is the first and chief; but Dean Swift, who sat down to write a political satire and, without knowing it, produced an admirable children's book in "Gulliver's Travels," deserves honorable mention; finally, Adolphe Sax himself cannot be omitted from this roll call of celebrity.

For Sax did not deliberately invent the saxophone—at least, not the saxophone of the jazz bands. So far as one knows, he was a kindly man. What he really tried to do was to make a definite contribution to musical science by producing a serious instrument that would combine something of the qualities of the older reeds and of the brass. What he achieved was the instrument that every dance enthusiast knows so well.

Adolphe Sax was not a Frenchman, but a Belgian, who came to Paris in 1842. An authority states that he invented the saxophone "after only three years' work." What sort of instrument he would have produced had he taken twice the time is a problem that the imagination prefers to avoid.

Editorial Notes

The inability of station owners and composers to reach an accord on fees to be paid for use of musical compositions on radio programs does not hinge, as the discriminating music lover might assume, upon the insistence of the broadcasters that the song writers should pay them for broadcasting some of the so-called "popular" numbers.

The Maine Central Railroad, after hauling in all emergency supplies without charge, sends $1000 in advance taxes to help the burned town of Ellsworth replace itself. It takes a lot of towns a long time to build up a flourishing railroad; it is pleasant to see a grateful railroad assisting, in the shortest possible time, to build up a town.

The director of Elmira (N. Y.) reformatory discovers that more than 80 per cent of the youthful inmates have foreign-born fathers. The sins of the sons are laid to the non-assimilation into good citizenship of the parents. The inference is that that famous melting pot should strengthen its refining department.

Business appears to have its own color scheme, many a general manager coming out of the blues as his company comes out of the red.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Mussolini as a Prophet of the World's Progress

IN CONTEMPLATING the recent extraordinary trend of governments, even those operating under democratic forms, toward a measure of dictatorship, I cannot but recall the interview which I had in the year 1927 with Premier Mussolini in Rome. It was early in his attainment to supreme power in Italy, and the interview given by him was one of the first published in any English language newspaper. In that interview I spoke of the very great impression which he made upon me by his thorough grasp of the problems confronting one who was dictating the government policy of Italy, and his remarkable knowledge of the weaknesses of democratic or parliamentary government in other states.

At that time there was no suggestion in the United States that there could be conferred upon a president in time of peace any such extraordinary powers and immunities from legislative control as Congress has in the last few weeks bestowed upon President Roosevelt. In discussing Fascism with Il Duce, it never occurred to me that in the United States an emergency might arise within a few years which would lead to the surrender by Congress of much of its authority, and the cheerful grant to the President of powers only slightly less than those of Italy's dictator. What he had to say upon the subject may very well be quoted in full now, as it has a distinct bearing upon present-day conditions in the United States, and to some extent in Great Britain as well. I said:

> I have an open mind on the subject of Fascism. To me it appears that democracy is the best form of government yet devised, but I am perfectly prepared to believe that a better way may be invented. Perhaps you have it. Won't you tell me why you think your system is better than democracy or parliamentary government?

To this the Duce replied:

> When the sheep lead the shepherd; when the soldiers of an army can conduct a campaign better than an experienced and technically trained general; when the sailors can command a battleship in action, then democracy will be accepted as an efficient form of government. You point to the United States Government as efficient, and think that proves the worth of democracy. But you are efficient just in proportion as you have grown away from the limitations of democracy. President Coolidge, a man I admire because he is wise, strong, economical and knows how to be silent, has more power than any of the constitutional rulers, and more than most of the so-called dictators of Europe. Can he be called before your Congress? Do his ministers have to appear before any body whatsoever to defend their acts? Not at all. Once installed in office, the National Administration of the United States is not responsible to anyone, except, of course, in case of such gross perversion of duty as would justify impeachment. If you like to call that democracy, very well, but it seems to me more like autocracy limited to a fixed term in office.
>
> Another thing. Your Congress is now efficient—fairly so—because it has in it but two parties. Just as soon as you get three regularly constituted parties its efficiency will disappear, and a people like yours, used to swiftness and certainty of action, will not tolerate the resultant chaos. Look at the British Parliament. Ever since it has been divided into three parties it has functioned only with the greatest difficulty. See what happened yesterday!

As the Italian papers had carried only the slenderest reports of the turmoil in the House of Commons the day before over the coal strike, this very apt allusion showed that the Italian leader kept a sharp eye upon doings in other lands.

"If three parties make so much trouble in your parliaments, imagine what it must have been with us with so many"—and he threw up both hands with fingers outstretched twice, as though to depict twenty or more legislative factions. "What could we do? Nothing." Ministers had to combine, trade, intrigue, bribe, to get a majority to work with. Now!

And the gesture with which he indicated the existing conditions was more illuminating than words could be.

Taking up for consideration, first, what he had to say about the British Government: We will recall that just as soon as Great Britain was confronted with a serious emergency its people and its leaders, always resourceful in the face of governmental peril, organized the National Party and freed Parliament from the embarrassment and the limitations upon rapid action which Mussolini so clearly discerned in the existence there of three political organizations.

Here in the United States we found ourselves confronted with a great economic emergency. Our Congress nominally had but two parties. Actually, because of the development of the bloc system, it had been reduced almost to impotence during the Hoover Administration, because neither of the two leading parties possessed a working majority. It was to this fact more than to any other that the apparent failure of the Hoover Administration was due. It is to the possession of an overwhelming majority in Congress, and a majority willing to surrender to the President not merely the right of initiative, but the power of actually completing action, which ordinarily would be legislative, that the apparent success of the Roosevelt Administration is to be attributed.

The Italian leader who six years ago defended so ably his repudiation of democratic methods of government has every reason, as he contemplates the condition of the world, to regard himself as something of a seer. For he sees in England, not, it is true, the establishment of Fascism, but the solidification of government behind one all-powerful party. He contemplates in Germany an endeavor to duplicate his success by the virtual adoption of his own methods. Hungary, like Italy, is under control of a dictator. Spain, after its bloodless revolution, seems drifting rapidly in that direction. And the United States, long the model of democratic government, when confronted by a situation which seemed to threaten an economic disaster which the Government could hardly survive, thought it wise to substitute a more limited executive dictatorship for the established authority of Congress.

It is quite true that the situation in the United States today may be regarded as somewhat experimental. It seems to me, however, as far as I may judge, that public opinion is strongly back of the surrender to the President of many legislative functions. That the position is in no sense a parallel of that existing in Italy is of course true. No liberty of the American people has been infringed; no effort made to deny liberty of speech, publication, or political action. But, nevertheless, confronted with a great crisis, the greatest of the world's democracies has found it wise to correct the inevitable delays of legislative procedure by the substitution of the more expeditious, even though less democratic, procedure of an executive vested with autocratic powers.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Varnish on Violins

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I often admire the catholicity of your choice of subjects—"*nihil humanum mihi alienum*," as it were. But I read with surprise your editorial of April 19 on the subject of varnish and violin tone. I realize that thousands will read it with interest, but I am surprised that you should commit yourself on such a much-debated subject, and surprised at your conclusion. One would naturally suppose that someone outside the newspaper world wrote it—some fiddle lover who had had time to read all the stuff which has been written on the subject.

It is well known that Strad's violins commanded the highest price in his day, so that they were evidently good (as is any properly made violin) without waiting for age (i. e., for use), or any effects of the climate on the varnish etc. Undoubtedly he was a skilled craftsman. I have seen some of his work. But I have also handled thousands of other violins, old and new, and I have seen quite a number which showed workmanship easily comparable with his, including that vague element called "art." As for the tone—have you ever played a Strad? I have played two or three (though none of his famous ones), and heard others play them, sometimes not knowing to what I was listening till I was told. They were no better than many another fiddle I have played. I could say more, but this is shocking enough.

Stradivarius and others of his time were great artists, but the world has been flooded with beautifully written pæans in their praise until most people have lost all power of independent judgment. It is just like saying there have been no great painters since the days of certain great Italians. Beauty is modern as well as old, and craftsmanship a matter of fact and not of fetishism. I fully realize that what I have said would scandalize thousands upon thousands of worshipers who have fed upon the "old master" propaganda. If you doubt that it is propaganda, I can suggest a very simple and convincing test. Compare the encomiums and the prices in any modern catalogue with the descriptions and prices in the same dealer's catalogue of thirty or forty years ago. I am sensitive to the romance of tradition and revere that which is old—I'd even like to have a Strad! But I entertain no delusions on the subject, and I regret that you should lend your support to the idea that the modern violin is not to be compared with the old, and then should lay it all to the varnish! This is to damn Strad with faint praise; he himself would have been the first to object, for he was a violin maker!

E. H. MCCOLLISTER.
Burlingame, Calif.

That Army Retirement Pay

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I express to you my personal appreciation of the excellent article appearing in a recent issue of the Monitor, with regard to the elimination by retirement of 4000 regular army officers on half pay in the interest of economy. Of course, that half-pay provision doesn't mean half of the active pay received—far less. Our pay is divided into three parts—base pay (including a $10-a-month increase every three years called a "fogie"), rental allowance and ration allowance. The half-pay retirement plan is exclusive of all allowances and inclusive of the present 15 per cent government pay reduction. The "retired" pay therefore of the average captain entering the service during the World War and now in the 40 age group (40 to 50 years old) would amount to $102 monthly, from which he would have to pay insurance premiums and other usual living expenses for himself and family. As a matter of fact, an army officer retiring under the normal retirement for age doesn't get the 75 per cent of pay, as allowances are first deducted—he really gets only 50 per cent of active pay. Tables of all pay may be found in the Official Army Register, published Jan. 1 of each year and at every army post headquarters. But your article brought this to my thoughts—that the proposed action is ostensibly taken in the interests of economy, yet it is reported that 15,000 soldiers will be permanently discharged, thereby increasing unemployment and furthermore hundreds of reserve army officers are being called to active duty at this very moment to assist (on full pay) in the handling of the conservation corps camps—about which they know very little or nothing at all, while experienced regulars are to be retired on half pay. I feel quite apprehensive about our national defense, especially when its personnel is laboring under a state of such uncertainty and lowered morale.

Thanking you again for your fair and sane article—the "Tommy Atkins" spirit needs ameliorating!—and trusting that I have not taken up too much of your time.

Chicago. (CAPT.) GEORGE B. CAMPBELL.

No Litter Here

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A recent article in the Daily Telegraph of London caused an American tourist to rejoice. It read, in part, exactly as follows:

"A man who threw away the paper after eating a fish supper in the street was ordered the other day to pay 4s. costs at Bletchley for littering the highway. When visitors, sitting in the grounds of the Royal Hospital, Putney, are detected in throwing about pieces of orange peel or paper, they are very politely requested to pick up the rubbish, and they are gently reminded that the authorities of this national charity hate untidiness and that the garden staff is limited. . . ."

The writer of this reprint ardently wished this notice might be blazoned on suitable posters throughout the recreational areas of America. Let us individually do our part and also check up on spots where litter is scattered. A little investigation will guide us to the proper authority, who may be pleased to stand more firmly for vigilance and neatness.

DALE SUTTON.
Upper Montclair, N. J.

Speaking of the Negro

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the Monitor of March 18, under the heading "In Lighter Vein," in "No Kick Coming," there was reference to the term "darkey."

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People recently issued a statement, with reference to a radio broadcast, to the effect that "this word 'darkey' is resented by all colored people, and they are particularly resentful when this term is used over the air because it tends to stigmatize a whole race and plant in the minds of a million listeners the impression that Negroes are darkies."

The term was said to be on a par with certain racial appellations, which all know to be offensive and which "no newspaper editor or radio broadcaster would wittingly use."

A FRIEND OF THE NEGRO.
Berkeley, Calif.

Twenty-Four Years a Mayor

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the Monitor I notice you have an item titled "Mayor Rules Nineteen Years Without Reëlection." I would like to say that here in Berea we have had the same mayor for twenty-four consecutive years.

Although he has not gone on the strength of his first election, he has been elected six times without any opposition, and the chances are that he will continue for many more years.

If you know of any town that has had a mayor for a longer time than this town, we should like to know.

Berea, Ky. ALBERT SCHUMACHER.